The Outlook

SEPTEMBER 8, 1920

SENATOR HARDING DECLARES HIS INTERNATIONAL POLICY

SENATOR HARDING'S speech at his home in Marion, Ohio, on Saturday, August 28, will have far more influence in the election than any series of speeches he could have made as a pilgrim orator. Americans are a reading people, and this clear and calm discussion of a great National question will find its way through the press to every city, town, and village. If any reader wishes to get a copy in convenient form for reading or for circulation, doubtless the Republican National Committee will furnish it on request.

Senator Harding tells his hearers that "with great misgiving," announced at the time, he voted for the Wilson League with reservations "designed to preserve our essential liberty of action." But "conditions have changed." "The original League, mistakenly conceived and unreasonably insisted upon, has undoubtedly passed beyond the possibility of restoration." The Premier of Great Britain, when asked why he does not use the powers of Europe in the defense of Poland, Armenia, and the Dardanelles, replied that the European nations could not and the United States would not furnish the troops. If President Wilson thinks the Premier is mistaken, he has only to call on Congress to declare war and confer upon him specific authority to raise troops for that purpose. Yet the League Covenant without reservations would involve the United States in a moral obligation to do this very thing.

Senator Harding indignantly denies that he would decline to co-operate with other nations in an honest endeavor to prevent wars. "Nobody living would take that position." "The only question is one of method or of practicability within bounds prescribed by principles." Then follows his definition of the principles involved, which we give in his own words:

> There are distinctly two types of international relationship. One is an offensive and defensive alliance of great Powers, like that created at Versailles, to impose their will upon the helpless peoples of the world. Frankly, I am opposed to such a scheme as that, and I speak knowingly when I say that the associated Powers, with whom we fought the war, were reluctant to accept such a proposition. . . .
>
> The other type is a society of free nations, or an association of free nations, or a league of free nations, animated by considerations of right and justice, instead of might and self-interest, and not merely proclaimed an agency in pursuit of peace, but so organized and so participated in as to make the actual attainment of peace a reasonable possibility. Such an association I favor with all my heart, and I would make no fine distinction as to whom credit is due. One need not care what it is called. Let it be an association, a society, or a league, or what not, our concern is solely with the substance, not the form thereof.

In this spirit, not of compromise, but of co-operation, Mr. Harding is quite willing to take whatever is good in either plan. "I would," he says, "take and combine all that is good and excise all that is bad from both organizations." For this purpose he accepts a suggestion which has been made by Viscount Grey. "What is in my mind," he says, "is the wisdom of calling into real conference the ablest and most experienced minds of this country, from whatever walks of life they may be derived, and, without regard to party affiliation, to formulate a definite, practicable plan along the lines already indicated for the consideration of the controlling foreign powers." He does not advocate a policy of National isolation. On the contrary, he believes that by our "wiggling and wabbling America has lost her former leadership among the nations." "Steady, America!" he cries. "Let us assure good fortune to all. We may maintain our eminence as a great people at home and resume a high place in the estimate of the world."

We have commented on this speech elsewhere in this issue.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE EASTERN FARMER?

The startling results of J. Madison Gathany's investigation of farm conditions in the East will open many eyes. The first in his series of four articles appears in The Outlook for next week. Mr. Gathany traveled more than 3,500 miles by train, motor car, and on foot to obtain his information, and talked to hundreds of farmers, farmers' wives, hired workers, farm organizers, and heads of farm bureaus and exchanges. Read this running story of the high cost of meat and potatoes, of child labor, of rural unhappiness, and of the menaces to the production of our foodstuffs.

CORRUPTION FUNDS

IT is inevitable, we suppose, that there should be flamboyant and extravagant talk about corruption funds in every Presidential election. It seems to be one of the inalienable rights of the American democracy one day to profess that it has established the noblest and purest form of government the world has ever seen and the next day to denounce its leaders and statesmen as corruptionists of the worst type. Actual and definite corruption ought never to be winked at, but it ought to be attacked in an orderly and legal fashion.

Loose and gossipy charges might well be left to the cheaper forms of partisan newspapers and soap-box spellbinders and stump speakers. Governor Cox, however, evidently does not think so. He appears to consider that one of the functions of a candidate for the most dignified and responsible elective office in the world is to make sweeping charges of corruption against his opponents. He has stated in public speeches that the Republican party is raising a fund of fifteen millions of dollars to be used to buy the votes of those who, if left to their own devices, would presumably vote the Democratic ticket. He has even gone further. He has publicly made the preposterous charge that some of this great fund is to be employed by the Republicans to suppress the rights of the laboring men by the use of the bayonet. When called upon by a Congressional Investigating Committee to substantiate these extraordinary charges, he replied that he did not feel bound to appear before the Committee, but he was perfectly willing to furnish the Committee with his "leads," whatever that may mean.

It is true that the Republican managers have undertaken to raise a large sum of money for the necessary expenses of the campaign by pursuing the methods adopted in the Liberty Loan drives. They have assigned to every community of the country a quota which they think the Republicans of each community ought to subscribe. What the total amount of all these quotas is has not yet been made public, but it is cer-

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tain that Governor Cox ought to have very accurate figures and incontrovertible evidence before making any such sweeping statements as those for which he is responsible.

MR. HAYS'S OFFICIAL TESTIMONY

MR. COX offers as evidence some matter taken from the official bulletin of the Treasurer of the Republican National Committee and a typewritten list of campaign quotas proposed for the principal cities in some twenty-seven States. The matter from the official bulletin contains phrases urging the men engaged in raising the campaign fund to be energetic in their work. Some of the phrases used are of a rather commonplace type of salesmanship; but there is nothing in them indicating a corrupt purpose. The quotas total somewhat over eight million dollars.

In reply, testifying before the Senate Investigating Committee, Mr. Hays, the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, declared that this list of quotas was not official, but simply listed estimates which were never adopted. He totally denied that there was any slush fund, and declared that Mr. Cox's statements were libelous. Certainly in what Mr. Cox alleged to be evidence there was nothing to substantiate his charge that there was a conspiracy to buy the Presidency or to secure an "underhold" on the Presidency. Mr. Hays not only defended the Republican campaign method, but declared, in a counter-attack, that the Democratic Administration had been using the franking privilege, which is paid for by public taxation, to promote the Democratic campaign, and he also read a letter from a liquor concern showing that the liquor interests were supporting Mr. Cox.

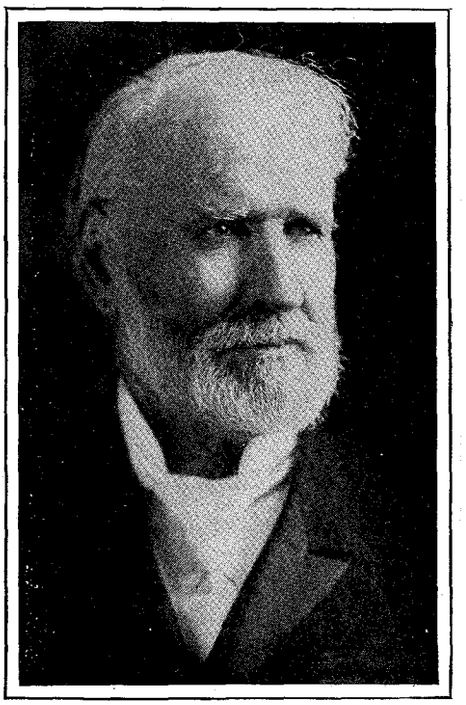
Governor Cox is enough of a newspaper man to know that such charges as he has made would appear in the headlines of every newspaper in the country without any of the evidence pro and con, and would appeal to class passion and prejudice. He ought also to know that similar sweeping accusations made on behalf of the Presidential Democratic candidate of 1904 which could not be substantiated reacted adversely upon the Democratic ticket. It is a cheap and vulgar form of campaign, which may be effective in producing a sensation but is not effective in getting votes from the great body of reasonable and intelligent American citizens. Senator Harding has done wisely in refusing to enter into the controversy at all, asserting that he prefers to leave such matters to judicial or Congressional investigation and to devote himself to the real, important, and arguable issues of the campaign.

THE CAREER OF "TAMA JIM"

JAMES WILSON, Secretary of Agriculture in the Cabinets of Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft, has died. His parents were Scottish immigrants who settled in Connecticut in 1851 and migrated to Tama County, Ohio, in 1855.

It was from this county that James Wilson got the nickname which he was affectionately called—"Tama Jim." He himself was sixteen years old when his parents came to America.

He began life as a farmer in 1861, served in the State Legislature of Iowa,



Harris & Ewing

JAMES WILSON

and became Regent of the State University. Later he served in Congress and as a member of the Iowa State Railway Commission. In 1890 he became Director of the Agricultural Experimental Station and a Professor of Agriculture in the Iowa State Agricultural College, where he served until his appointment to the Cabinet in 1897. His record as a Cabinet officer is without precedent as to length of service.

Under his administration the Department of Agriculture underwent marked development. It was during his administration that a most rapid development of scientific farming occurred. While Mr. Wilson was himself by early training a real "dirt farmer," there are those who felt that the Department of Agriculture in the early years of his administration laid too much emphasis upon the theory of agriculture at the expense of its practice. This, however, was a natural result of new developments in the science of farming. It took some time for the agricultural scientists to discover that other things were needed besides a book knowledge of new methods. Excellent pamphlets pointing out the method of making two blades of grass grow where one blade of grass had previously grown, or ten pestilential insects die where only one had died before, were indeed valuable, but they did not produce as complete an improvement as was desired. It was found that the printed page must be supplemented by personal and tangible demonstration if scientific agriculture was to obtain a broad acceptance.

Now more and more we are discovering that even scientific methods of production are in themselves insufficient. Our American farms have too often resembled factories which had excellent plants and skilled operatives, but which were handicapped by inadequate facilities for the purchase of raw materials and by sales forces very much below the required standard. Production is, after all, only one phase of efficient farming. It is a happy augury that both practical farmers and the Department of Agriculture are coming more and more to understand this fact.

Among the achievements of the Department of Agriculture under Secretary Wilson was the introduction of new varieties of wheat and the extension of the northern frontier of the wheat belt, the encouragement of the beet sugar industry, the discovery of a serum for hog cholera, and the centering of National attention upon the problem of tuberculosis in cattle. These were some of the specific achievements of the Department of Agriculture under his administration; but it is even more to his honor that he carried the Department of Agriculture well along the difficult road towards uniting the art of farming with both science and business.

THE POLISH SITUATION

MILITARY success has often proved very convenient for those who have a just cause. At least the Poles have reason to believe so. The patronizing attitude of a fussy elderly relative toward a young person with a burning sense of invaded rights was at least rather closely imitated by the stronger Allies—with the exception of France—in their attitude toward Poland during the days of the victory for the Russian Reds as they approached the gates of Warsaw. Now that is changed. Poland has turned the Reds out and is receiving a somewhat more respectful attention from Great Britain and Italy, if not from the United States. For the change in her fortunes Poland has occasion to be grateful to France. The French have the gift of seeing things as they are; and they have seen very clearly the necessity for maintaining Poland as a defense against the threatened partnership between the Red and the Junker. For that reason they

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CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

A Bolshevist Cartoon from the New Russian Word, of New York City

[Translation: A Friendly Meeting. Red to Polish Workingman—"Give me your hand, brother! It's not you I'm fighting, but the aristocrats."]

Marcus in the New York Times

THE NEW JUNKER

From Helen Cohen, Pine Hill, N. Y.

A Labor Cartoon from the Progressive Labor World, of Philadelphia

"YOU DOGGONE PEST"

The above cartoon accurately represents the mental point of view of American trades unionists toward the fifty-seven varieties of pestiferous isms and ists which are clogging the machinery of production in Uncle Sam's realms.—*(Cartoonist).*

From Miss A. E. Claflin, Philadelphia

Satterfield in the Topeka Daily Capital

"EQUAL PARTNERS NOW, MA"

From Mrs. M. C. Ward, Montezuma, Kansas

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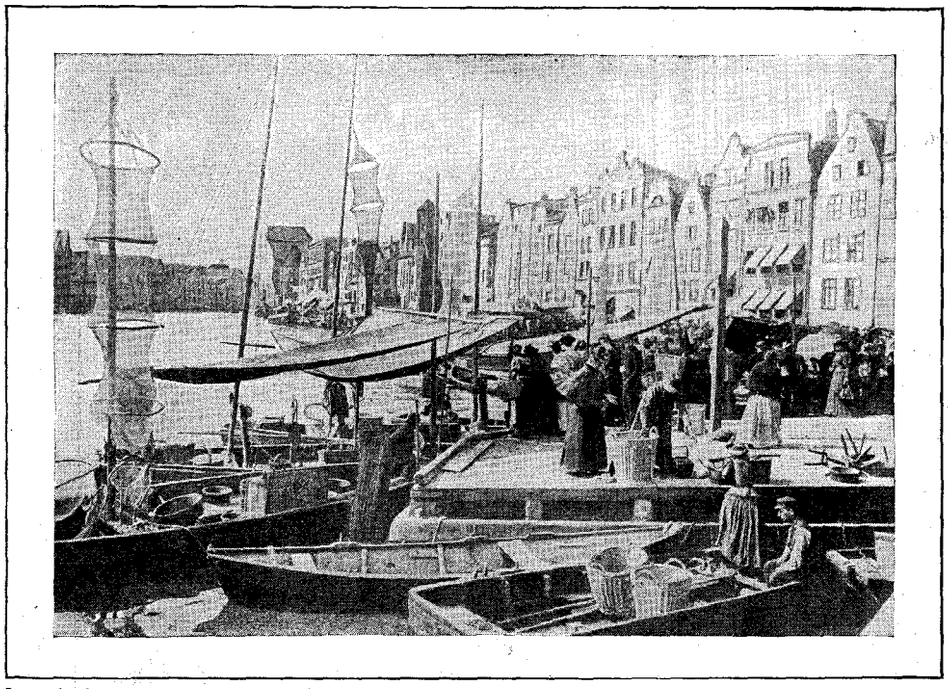

International

THE DANTSIC WATERFRONT—THE FISH MARKET

Keystone View Co.

SIR REGINALD TOWER

have backed Wrangel; for that reason they gave such military advice and assistance, particularly through the admirable leadership of the French General Weygand, as to restore the morale and the fighting power of the retreating and almost defeated Poles.

It is almost impossible to believe that in the short time since Warsaw was reported actually to have fallen, the Poles have made such an advance that the front is now virtually along the line laid out by the Supreme Council of the Allies as a suitable frontier for Poland. The suggestion that the Polish army should stop along this line seems almost grotesque. How can an army stand and defend itself except behind defenses? A geographical line has no defense for an army. In modern warfare to build defenses requires barbed wire, concrete, and a great mass of other material. Unfortunately, the Polish army will not find much protection against the Reds if they stand on a line drawn on a map and depend, for a barrage, upon the advice of their friends. The French are entirely right. If the Poles are going to obtain decent terms from the Bolsheviki, they must put the Bolsheviki in a military position which will require them to make concessions. The American armies in France did not stop when they came to a certain political line, but drove the Germans until there was no recourse but to surrender.

Another evidence of the value of military success has been the modifications of the Bolshevist terms as they have presented themselves to the Poles in their conference at Minsk. It might be expedient for the Poles to accept even unacceptable terms; but if they do surrender it will only be because the Polish leaders realize that as a nation they are weaker than Russia and that they have as strong friends and backers only the French.

Meantime there has been little change in the military situation, though the fighting has gone on both along the northern and southern portions of the front. General Dubenny, a former Russian noncommissioned officer, has been making a drive against the Poles near Lemberg, and to the north the Red armies have resumed, at one point at least, the offensive.

Reports, confirmed by statements of Kamineff, the Bolshevist Commissioner to London, indicate that the Bolsheviki are undertaking to form a new Russian army of five million men and intend to use it for overwhelming Poland. It is probable, as some despatches state, that the Lenine-Trotsky régime has lost prestige at home because of its military reverses, and it is also probable that the Lenine-Trotsky régime will try to recover prestige by a new military effort.

An illustration of the service rendered to the Poles by their own military success and by French aid is to be seen in what has happened at Dantsic, situated where Poland's "Corridor to the Sea" reaches the coast. According to the Treaty of Versailles this is a free city. Poland has commercial rights there; but in a military sense the port is neutral. Consequently, when Poland needed military supplies she was virtually cut off from the sea. Munitions which she had obtained could not be landed because the German workmen in Dantsic refused to allow the cargoes to be unloaded. The Poles argued that they should have free use of the port for every purpose. Sir Reginald Tower, of Great Britain, who is head of the Allied Commission at Dantsic, refused to allow the cargoes to be unloaded for fear of trouble. The arrival at the port of the French cruiser, at about the time that the Poles' military success became obvious, changed the situation, and Sir Reginald Tower found a means to allow the discharge of arms and ammunition. Poland's rights remained unchanged, but they seemed somewhat more perceptible.

THE NEW STATUS OF EGYPT

According to the London "Times," the Commission, headed by Viscount Milner, recently sent to Egypt to undertake preliminary studies for a constitution for that country, has now not only carried out its task, but has recommended that Egypt be recognized as a formally independent country.

Among the detailed recommendations, as reported, are the recognition by Egypt of Great Britain's privileged position in the valley of the Nile and the agreement, in case of war, to afford every facility for access to Egyptian territory; the maintenance by Great Britain at all times of a garrison along the Suez Canal; the abolishment of the capitulations (those treaties which give foreigners in Egypt the right of exemption from local tribunals—if a foreigner commits a crime he cannot be tried by Egyptian law); the partial control by Egypt of foreign relations, with the limitation that no treaties shall be made contrary to British policy; the gradual replacement of British officials and soldiers by Egyptian officials and soldiers; the administration of the public debt by a mixed commission; the exclusion of the Sudan from all these arrangements. They transform England's protectorate over Egypt into an alliance.

Should official announcement confirm

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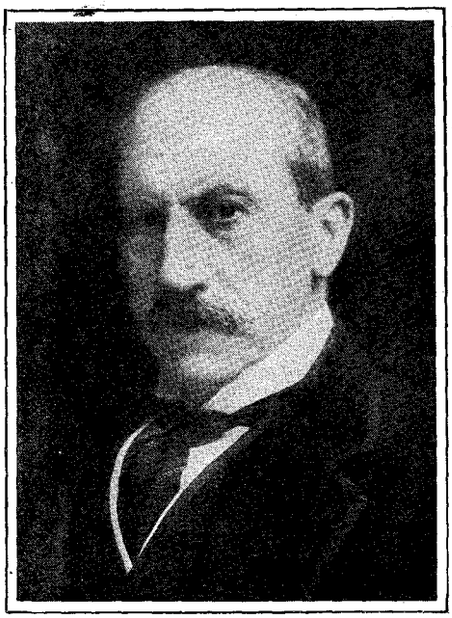

International

LORD MILNER

the above, two circumstances will stand out as having had a good deal to do with the Commission's decision. The first, of course, is the state of public feeling in Egypt itself. During the war outbreaks were largely kept down by military rule, but as soon as peace was declared the campaign of the Egyptian extremists resulted in serious outbreaks and even assassination. The second is the wave of Bolshevism now threatening the Eastern Hemisphere. If Lenine and Trotsky, having listened for years to the cries from Egypt concerning alleged English oppression, think that Egypt will surely throw in her lot with the Russian proletariat, they may find that they have been checkmated.

THE OLD STATUS OF EGYPT

In connection with the proposed epoch-making change, both Englishmen and Egyptians may well review the history of recent years in its bearing on the present situation.

A generation ago, in the interests of civilization, it became necessary for England and France, financially and economically, to administer the Egyptian government. When, however, it came to a question of armed interference to deliver Egypt from anarchy, France was unready and England performed the task alone, standing in the capacity of trustee for creditors of her own and other countries.

During the forty years which have elapsed, England has accomplished in Egypt perhaps the most astounding colonial advance ever made. First, she has raised the Fellahîn—the lowest rank of the people—as well as all of the population, not only materially but morally, to a far better condition than they ever have been in. Second, she has rehabilitated the agricultural possibilities in the Nile Valley and has transformed Egypt into one of the world's granaries. Third, she has practically stamped out both local and national maladministration. And fourth, and by no means least, she has delivered Egypt from the blight of Turkish misrule. What this has been is dramatically described in two epoch-making books—Slatin Pasha's "Fire and Sword in the Sudan" and Lord Cromer's "Egypt."

After England declared war on Turkey in 1914, the Egyptian ruler, the Khedive, who happened to be in Constantinople, took the part of the Turkish Sultan and tried to draw Egypt after him. The British deposed the Khedive, conferred the title of Sultan of Egypt upon his brother, and declared Egypt a British protectorate.

Though Egypt has been nominally under British sovereignty, and the tie very slight, the final rupture with Turkey alienated some Egyptian Mohommedans who regarded the Turkish Sultan as their Khalif, or priestly leader. The other Egyptians took the change with comparative equanimity. But the Nationalist propaganda worked with increased momentum.

If Great Britain can keep up as much as possible of her old support though under a new name, the Egyptian Nationalists may possibly do fairly well with their new freedom. Doubtless they intend to do well. It may take a sharp lesson, however, to teach them that Egypt, if left to stand completely alone, can neither protect her frontiers against external aggression nor give guaranty for a strong and impartial government at home.

A CORRECTION: IT WAS GORE, NOT OWEN

In the issue of August 25, The Outlook referred to the defeat of Mr. Owen in Oklahoma. This was a slip of the pen, or the type. It was Mr. Gore, not Mr. Owen, who was defeated.

NO EQUITY BY SELF-TORTURE

Great Britain still finds the Irish problem at white heat. Riots in Belfast are resulting in the deaths of citizens. The County of Kerry is alive with disorder, and Terence MacSwiney, the Lord Mayor of Cork, imprisoned for a political offense, is reported to be dying of suicide by starvation.

It is this last dramatic incident which has received the most widespread attention within the last few days, and which seems fraught with the greatest possibilities for future disaster.

There seems to be need for clear thinking concerning the question raised by those prisoners who inflict injury upon themselves in the hope of discrediting the authorities who have forced their confinement.

(C) Paul Thompson

TERENCE MAC SWINEY, LORD MAYOR OF CORK

Psychologists recognize a well-defined type of mind which finds, strange as it may seem, real gratification in self-torture. The field of this definition includes many conditions of men and women, ranging from neurotics whose sole topic of conversation is the suffering which they themselves have undergone, to self-mutilating religious zealots.

As long as this type of mind exists there will doubtless be sentimentalists who find in self-inflicted torture the establishment of equity. Some of the militant suffragists of England who forced the authorities to release them because they attempted suicide by starvation relied upon the existence of this widespread sentimentalism, and they won out. There are many who fail to realize that their real right to release rested solely upon the question as to whether or not they were legally and justifiably imprisoned.

The answer to the question, then, as to whether the British authorities will be justified in permitting the Lord Mayor of Cork to die of starvation should not depend in any way upon the injury which the Lord Mayor has inflicted upon himself. It should depend first of all upon whether or not he was justly imprisoned; secondly, it should depend upon the expediency of giving to Ireland another martyr. If the death of the Lord Mayor will make impossible a future solution of the Irish problem, expediency would counsel his release. If the release of the Lord Mayor would so undermine British authority that it could never again be restored even under a Home Rule government for Ireland, expediency would counsel that the Lord Mayor be permitted to die. His death would be a

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tragedy, but, provided he was justly imprisoned, a tragedy which would blacken no hands but his own.

SENATOR HARDING ON THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

THE reader will find on another page an abstract of Senator Harding's speech on the League of Nations. In this speech Mr. Harding states with intellectual clearness and political courage the issue which the American people have to decide in November. It is probably the most important issue they have had to decide since the re-election of Abraham Lincoln in 1864.

The two plans for an Association of the Nations which Mr. Harding discusses we defined in an editorial on "Two Paths to Peace" in The Outlook of May 19, 1920.

The one plan proposes an Executive Council of diplomats to decide international questions, with power to call on the nations for armies to enforce their decisions.

The other proposes stated meetings of an International Conference to discuss international questions, but without power to enforce its conclusions, and a Supreme Court of the Nations to decide international disputes voluntarily submitted to it, but without power to enforce its decisions.

One is the Paris plan, the other is the Hague plan; one may be called the Democratic plan, the other the Republican plan.

To the reasons which Mr. Harding has so clearly stated in favor of the Hague plan we add one other which he has implied but not fully stated—its practicability.

It is so highly improbable as to be almost impossible that a Senate can be elected with a two-thirds majority for Mr. Wilson's plan. If the Democratic party is put in power by the election, we shall inevitably be left without any association of the nations; and unless Mr. Cox reverses not only Mr. Wilson's policy but his own speeches, we shall be left nominally at war with Germany. For Mr. Wilson has vetoed and Mr. Cox has condemned the act of Congress declaring that peace now exists, as in 1918 it declared that war then existed. On the other hand, if the Republican party is elected one of its first acts will be to declare peace, and then to negotiate a League inspired by the spirit and framed on the plan of the Hague Conference and Court.

To the formation of such a League the Republican party is committed by its past history, its present platform, and now by the explicit declaration of its Presidential candidate.

This policy was initiated and carried forward by the Republican party under McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft as Presidents and by John Hay and Elihu Root as Secretaries of State.

This policy was reaffirmed by the Republican platform adopted at Chicago last June, the paragraph defining the policy of the party being drawn by Mr. Root, who as Secretary of State had previously defined that policy in similar terms in his instructions to our delegates to The Hague.

This policy was repeated in very explicit terms by Senator Lodge, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, in his address notifying Mr. Harding of his nomination:

> We have been and are quite ready to join in agreement with other nations for the extension of the Hague Conventions, for the upbuilding and codification of international law, and the establishment of a world court of justice; for international conferences in regard to non-justiciable questions; and for arrangements to bring about a general reduction of armaments.

This explicit statement was accepted by Mr. Harding, and has now been reaffirmed by him. This policy, therefore, is now more than a plan of individuals, it is the definite programme of the Republican party.

Moreover, Europe has already given indications that her statesmen are quite ready to welcome such a pacific League in place of the military League which she accepted upon the suggestion if not the dictation of America's President.

Senator Harding in his speech refers to two of these indications: a recent declaration by Viscount Grey that "the Americans must be told if they will only join the League they can practically name their own terms;" and a declaration by Lloyd George of his readiness to accept "some change, at any rate in the form of the Covenant," and "The Premier added," says Senator Harding, "it is quite possible it might be a change for the better."

Mr. Root was invited by and on behalf of the present League to attend a conference of European jurists to organize a Supreme Court of the Nations. And Mr. Root had some months before declared his belief that "the true method by which public rights shall be established to control the affairs of nations is by the development of law and the enforcement of law according to the judgment of impartial tribunals."

This invitation to Mr. Root to participate in this movement came to him not through Mr. Wilson, but directly, and it is stated that Mr. Wilson did not know of the invitation until it had been accepted. The essential facts respecting the constitution of this court, in the organization of which Mr. Root took so leading a part, have already been reported in The Outlook and need not be repeated here. The existing Hague tribunal, which is too large a body to constitute a permanent court, is to select a number of jurists from which the existing League is to select eleven who will constitute a new International Court.

These facts give Americans good reason to hope that, if the Republican party is successful in the ensuing election, and a President and a Senate are chosen whose first purpose it is to deal with foreign affairs in a harmonious, non-partisan, but always American spirit, a plan of international association will be worked out on the basis of the previous Hague Court and Conference—a plan which will unite the civilized powers in an agreement to hold stated conferences upon international questions and to submit international disputes to the decision of an international tribunal, but without power to compel obedience to their decision by armies and navies.

Such an Association may be substituted for the present League, or the present League may be amended by denying to the Executive Council any power to act with authority for the nations, or to call on them for military forces to enforce its conclusions. Whether this radical change is effected by amendment or substitution is, relatively speaking, unimportant.

The present League has not won any such distinguished success in securing harmonious co-operation between England, France, and Italy, or in peaceably adjusting the boundary lines between Italy and Jugoslavia, between Russia and Poland, and between Greece and Turkey, as to inspire in Americans the desire to undertake this experiment on a still larger scale. The European peoples are already weary of this unsuccessful plan, and are ready to accept cordially, perhaps even with enthusiasm, a return to the original American plan of an International Association organized to secure not merely peace but justice, upon a basis not of diplomatic bargaining but of law, and depending not upon a military alliance but upon an enlightened international conscience reinforced by intelligent international self-interest.

If one asks, What provision will you make to defend civilization from attack by an outlaw nation such as Germany? our answer is, America will meet that issue when it arises. It is safer to trust the future to the free action of a free people than to an Executive Council of diplomats clothed with authority to call for the allied armies of the civilized nations whenever it thinks the occasion demands. America, which fought for its own freedom in 1776, for the freedom of the seas in 1812, for the perpetual freedom of a united Republic in 1861, for the

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freedom of an oppressed neighbor in 1898, and, with its allies, for the freedom of the world in 1918, may be trusted to fight for freedom and justice again if they should again be threatened by the armed forces of ruthless barbarians.

ALL IS NOW QUIET ALONG THE KANSAS, MISSOURI, AND HUDSON RIVERS

SOME weeks ago The Outlook received a telegram marked "collect" from the Kansas City "Star." This telegram contained a summary of the "Star's" views of the issues of the present campaign. In publishing this document The Outlook was moved to jocular wonder as to whether it was the "Star's" practice to distribute its pronouncements by telegram—collect.

Our distinguished contemporary, whose habitat is at the confluence of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers, promptly denied the soft impeachment, and declared that the "Star's" telegram was sent in response to a request from The Outlook, a request of which we could find no record. Unfortunately, in attempting to get a rise out of the "Star" we gave to both Kansas and Missouri an excellent opportunity to get a rise out of ourselves, for we had located the supposedly erring "Star" in the already well-endowed State of Kansas. Promptly the western heavens showed a formidable group of shooting stars headed for The Outlook office. The Outlook retired to its editorial dugout and waited until the celestial storm passed.

But the story does not seem to end here, for the Secretary of The Outlook has just received a letter from Mr. Henry J. Haskell, of the Kansas City "Star," of Missouri, which we publish below, together with the Secretary's reply:

August 14, 1920.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

I fear the mystery is solved. The telegraph operator who handled the messages, on being told of your inability to find any one who had sent the telegram, began to search his memory, to wobble, and finally to confess that the telegram of inquiry might have been from the "Literary Digest." (He had sent the query message to the main office and it wasn't available for verification.) The Outlook being more vividly in his consciousness than the "Digest," evidently he confused the two in his reply.

So we sit in sackcloth and ashes and tear out our hair by handfuls.

Sincerely,
(Signed) HENRY J. HASKELL.

August 16, 1920.

My Dear Haskell:

We have been under obligation to the "Literary Digest" before, and now our obligation is increased. We are, too, obliged to the telegraph operator, and hope that nothing that we have done will interfere with his habit of associating intelligent inquiry with The Outlook.

Please do not tear out your hair unless you prefer that to the paying of high prices charged by the barbers. As for sackcloth and ashes, we envy you for having so near an approach to clothing and fuel. There is really no cause for repentance. On the contrary, when you come on next to New York we want you to take luncheon with us as an evidence of our appreciation.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) ERNEST H. ABBOTT.

We trust that the title of this editorial will be justified by future events!

THE DUST OF THE WORLD

THE Young-Old Philosopher had been visiting a wonderful old-fashioned home in the northern part of his State, and he was telling us about it.

"A vanishing type of life in America, alas!" he said it was. "It set me to thinking. When this was gone, what would there be to take its place? For this family had background. It was not a *nouveau-riche* household greedy and bold, ostentatiously vulgar with sudden wealth, but a quiet, simple group of people, young and old, with that dignity that comes of remaining in one spot through generations—just as a tree takes on a certain nobility because it is not flitting here and there. Birds, for instance, who visit trees, are lovely; but no one would thing of calling them dignified. Our sporadic and nomadic tendencies in America are like to lead us to disaster. A home in one place for a while, and then a sudden restlessness, a desire to move on, gypsy-like, to some unseen environment—that is how so many families go through life. But here I found the peace that only permanence brings. Vines hung from the broad verandas, and they looked as though they had always hung there—as they had, indeed. And the pictures on the walls belonged there—they were portraits of loved and loving ancestors; and a spinning-wheel and an ancient harp, really handed down, told eloquently of vanished work and hushed music in candle-lit rooms. There was a sense of quiet that soothed and heartened one. We were off the main-traveled roads, free from the rush and roar and confusion of traffic that has penetrated even our most remote districts nowadays; and one could settle down for a long, comfortable afternoon with no fear that there would be unwelcome intrusion. Books were around one in that intimacy which is the only way in which books should be known—you felt like caressing them, because you knew that many fine hands had caressed them years ago. They took on the splendor and beauty of age, when age has come to fruition gracefully. The servants walked with gentle footsteps; they had been in this household for many years, some of them all their lives. They were an integral part of it. And when Saturday evening came the young American chauffeur, whose father had been the coachman of the menage, gave a little dance in the barn, draped with flags and Japanese lanterns; and to this the guests, as well as all the servants, were invited. I saw my hostess, because there happened to be more women than men, dance with her maid, a Scotchwoman who would have made a splendid wife for any one; and the young son of the household was not ashamed to ask the butler's wife to take one spin with him. It was all spontaneous, beautiful, natural. There was no spirit of patronage—oh, no! That could never be. Then on Sunday evening there were family prayers, and every one who had been to the little dance came into the big living-room and knelt down together for a few brief moments. A daughter played the organ, and every one sang. It was one of the most touching sights I ever saw. In how many American homes is this lovely custom followed? Here they had always done it. To have missed this simple habit would have been unthinkable.

"What are you and I doing that is akin to this? Do our children learn that the servants in our homes are to be treated as if they were human beings and not mere automatons? I am afraid not. Then how can they be expected to carry on, when we are gone, something that they have never practiced? That is what I meant by wondering who were arising to continue such happy expressions of life. What standards have our children to guide their lives? Alas! they know of fine acting through the shadowy screen dramas with lurid titles, and they read tormenting serials of blood and thunder, the cheap claptrap of cheaper minds, and think they are absorbing literature because such horrors are afterwards given the doubtful dignity of publication between covers. Their dances are not fit to be called dances; they are skips and hops and swirls and swings through hectic rooms. 'The world is too much with us,' and we must indeed beware that the dust of the world, created through our scurrying through it, does not wholly encompass us and shut out the light of the sun and moon and stars.

"I shall think of the peace and tranquillity of that wonderful home for many days. Indeed, I know I shall never forget it. It is an influence, an inspiration, that will remain forever with me, unclouded by the dust of the world."

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International

SUSAN B. ANTHONY
American Pioneer of Woman Suffrage

Paul Thompson

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT
Head of the Woman Suffrage Association

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

ABIGAIL ADAMS once wrote to her husband, John Adams, "If women are not represented in the new republic, there will be another revolution."

Now, a century later, women are to be represented. On August 26 Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State of the United States, issued at Washington a proclamation announcing that the Nineteenth Amendment, having been ratified by three-fourths of the States, had become a part of the Constitution of the United States. The Amendment is as follows:

> The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.
>
> Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The States which have ratified are:

Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

As the woman suffrage movement has been led by two branches, one the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, and the other the National Woman's Party (the very militant and "suffragette" branch of the general suffrage movement), the signing of the proclamation appropriately took place at the residence of the Secretary of State without ceremony of any kind, instead of the expected signature at the State Department, at which the suffragettes expected to be prominent. Later in the day Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, head of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, was received at the White House by the President. The National Woman's Party was not represented.

As will be noted, the text of the Amendment is identical with that framed by Susan B. Anthony in 1875. She carried on the work inaugurated by Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. In 1848, at Seneca Falls, New York, their first large woman suffrage demonstration took place.

So far as the States were concerned, the ratification by Tennessee completed the long struggle for Federal woman suffrage. Twenty-nine Republican and seven Democratic States ratified the proposed Nineteenth Amendment. Eight States defeated ratification. Four States did not act at all.

At the Presidential election of 1916 some 18,500,000 voters took part; of these 2,500,000 were women. This year, as the result of Federal suffrage, the total vote is expected to be in the neighborhood of 25,000,000.

Before the adoption of the Amendment fourteen States had granted full suffrage to women, following Wyoming's example in 1869; twelve had granted Presidential suffrage and two primary suffrage. There will be formalities to fulfill by women in those States where they have not voted and where registration is necessary to qualify for voting. Some States have already passed enabling acts; others are about to do so; for instance, Governor Milliken, of Maine, had called a special session of the Legislature to meet on August 31 for the purpose of enacting legislation to enable women to register in time to vote at the famous State election on September 13—famous because, in a Presidential year, the saying is, "As goes Maine, so goes the Nation." In other States, according to the opinion of their Attorneys-General, women may exercise the right of franchise without the formality of further legislation.

Women, by virtue of the Nineteenth Amendment, will hereafter be entitled to vote on an equality with men in all elections, National, State, and local. Laws regarding registration and other conditions of the suffrage vary in the several States. Where there are property qualifications or other requirements (such as the payment of a poll tax, or complying with certain educational conditions) they may be applied to women, but only on the same basis as men.

Federal suffrage in this country is a remarkable step in the progress of human

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equality. We may not forget, however, that full suffrage now obtains in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Hungary, Luxembourg, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Russia, and Sweden.

The question will be raised in the minds of many women who have been either opposed or indifferent to suffrage, whether this Amendment makes it their duty to vote. It is said that duties never conflict. That is true only because when duties do seem to conflict one must choose which has the superior claim, then the other ceases to be a duty. Generally speaking, duties of the home take precedence over duties of the church or of the State. Madame Guyon made a mistake when she left her children in order to devote herself to "religion." It is never a duty to vote unintelligently. If any man finds it impossible to fulfill his duties to his home and to his children and take the necessary time to acquaint himself with the issues in the election and to make his vote an expression of his intelligent will, it is better for him to neglect the ballot-box than his home; and this is equally true of woman. No woman need to condemn herself if she finds that home duties make the fulfillment of her political task impracticable for her. But in so far as it is possible, every woman should take up the task which this amendment lays upon her, acquaint herself with the pending issues, and vote in accordance with her best judgment.

CANTERBURY AND ZION

THE STORY OF TWO GREAT CONFERENCES IN LONDON

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

I—THE BISHOPS AT LAMBETH PALACE

ONCE every ten years the Bishops of the Anglican Church all over the world are summoned to conference at Lambeth Palace by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The sixth of such Conferences has just concluded its sessions. It was attended by two hundred and fifty-two bishops, of whom one-fifth came from the United States, about one hundred from the British Isles, and the remainder from the colonies and the mission fields of Japan, China, and India. The Conference has no legislative authority, but owing to its representative character it exercises far-reaching influence, and its conclusions are valuable as reflecting the considered mind of the great Anglican communion on broad public questions.

Outside purely ecclesiastical questions the Conference, by its selection of subjects, proved that nothing human is foreign to the interest of the modern churchman. International Relations, Labor, problems of Marriage and Divorce and of Sex relations were considered, together with Spiritualism, Christian Science, and Theosophy. There was no disposition to ignore the aspects of truth which have given vitality to these new movements. The conclusions of the Conference were reached after painstaking investigation by the aid of acknowledged and eminent experts.

Paul Thompson

LAMBETH PALACE, LONDON, WHERE THE BISHOPS' CONFERENCE MET

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Lambeth has declared, without reserve, for the League of Nations. It is true that the American bishops present felt it necessary to withhold their assent to the existing Covenant without certain reservations, but the Conference as a whole not only approves but also calls upon the whole Church of Christ to urge the principles of the League upon the peoples of the world, and with equal emphasis it expresses its conviction that at the earliest possible moment Germany and other enemy nations should be admitted.

THE RIGHTS OF THE WORKERS

On social and industrial questions the Bishops assert the necessity of a fundamental change in the spirit and working of our economic life, by substituting cooperative service for unrestricted competition for personal gain. While not blind to the faults of the labor movement, they urge that it should be judged at its best.

Declaring unreservedly that life mus always count for more than property, the Conference asserts the right of the worker to an adequate share in the control of the conditions of work and to perfect freedom of organization. Under the wage system enforced unemployment is declared to be "an offense to the conscience of a Christian community," and reasonable leisure and safeguard of life and health the right of every worker, and the proper maintenance of labor must be the first charge upon any industry; and the report adds: "This must not be interpreted as a bare subsistence wage. There must be sufficient to live a decent and complete, a cleanly and noble life." The Bishops did not shirk the problem of the maintenance of the existing industrial system, and apparently indorsed the suggestion of the late Bishop Westcott that "wage labor, though an inevitable step in the evolution of society, is as little fitted to represent finally or adequately the connection of man with man in the production of wealth as, in earlier times, slavery or serfdom." They express no judgment on Guild Socialism, but suggest that the next step towards the expression of brotherhood in industry is to be found in industrial parliaments where employers and employed meet on absolutely equal terms.

MARRIAGE

The section of the Report dealing with sexual and marriage problems is notably fearless and frank. The Conference affirms the standard of marriage as life-

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long and indissoluble, but leaves to national churches to deal with the exception to this rule in cases of infidelity. It urges the necessity of deliberate and thoughtful self-control in the marriage relationship, but is unalterably opposed to the growing practice of birth control. It declares against any system of regulated vice, and feels constrained to "condemn the distribution or use, before exposure to infection, of so-called prophylactics, since these cannot but be regarded as an invitation to vice."

PSYCHIC PHENOMENA

On the question of Spiritualism and communication with the departed the Bishops, speaking with a reserve, express themselves as prepared to expect and welcome new light from psychical research, and go so far as to say:

> It is possible that we may be on the threshold of a new science which will by another method of approach confirm us in the assurance of a world behind and beyond the world we see, and of something within us by which we are in contact with it!

But they deprecate the practice of spiritualism as a cult on the ground that it subordinates the intelligence and will to unknown forces or personalities, and urge that a larger place be given to the teaching of immortality and the communion of the saints as involving real fellowship with the departed through the love of God. There are many other matters of compelling human interest in this Report which cannot be indicated here. It will bear patient and thoughtful study.

ON CHURCH UNION

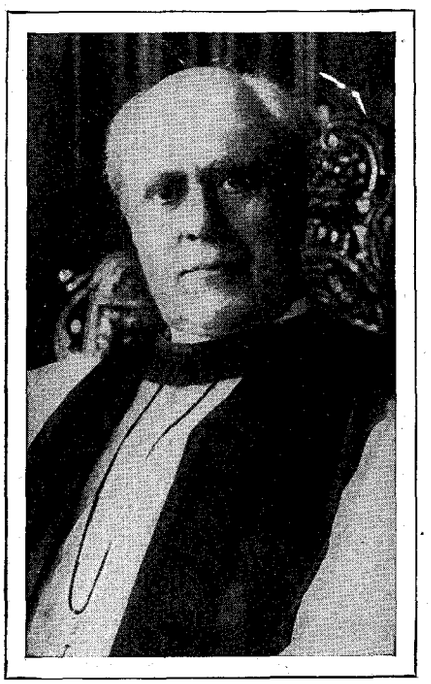
The Anglican Bishops have issued a noble appeal to all Christian people to agree in forgetting the things which are behind and co-operate in the establishment of a really Catholic Church.

It is a document remarkable alike for its fine Christian spirit, its broad charity, and its constructive statesmanship. The appeal is not for federation, but for visible and organic unity. Say the Bishops:

> The vision which rises before us is that of a church, genuinely Catholic, loyal to all truth, and gathering into its fellowship all who believe and call themselves Christians, within whose visible unity all the treasures of faith and order, bequeathed as a heritage by the past to the present, shall be possessed in common and made serviceable to the whole body of Christ. Within such unity some of the Christian Communions now separated from one another might still retain much that has been distinctive in their methods of worship and service.

To accomplish this end the Bishops appeal for a new approach to reunion. Hitherto the churches have engaged in endless and profitless discussion of fundamental differences of faith and ecclesiastical order. Now they are invited to the higher conception of fellowship. The unity which all seek exists in God; it remains for the churches to make that unity organic and visible. Uniformity is the last thing to be desired, but unity is essential.

The Bishops suggest that the basis of



International

MOST REV. RANDALL THOMAS DAVIDSON, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

organic unity may be found in the common acceptance of the Holy Scriptures as "the rule and ultimate standard of faith;" the Nicene Creed as "the sufficient statement of the Christian faith;" the Creeds as the baptismal confession of belief; the sacraments of Baptism and Holy Communion, and "a ministry acknowledged by every part of the Church as possessing not only the inward call of the Spirit, but also the commission of Christ and the authority of the whole body."

MUTUAL CONCESSIONS SUGGESTED

The crux of the problem is the ministry. On this point Lambeth is quite explicit. There must be some authority by which men shall be ordained to the ministry. What shall it be in this new Catholic Church? The Bishops answer, the Episcopate. It is of the utmost importance that their position should not be misunderstood. They are not stressing any doctrine of apostolic succession, neither are they casting any doubt on the validity of non-episcopal ordination. On the contrary, they explicitly "acknowledge that these ministries have been manifestly blessed and owned by the Holy Spirit as effective means of grace." But in the light of history they urge that the Episcopate "is now and will prove to be in the future the best instrument for maintaining the unity and continuity of the Church." In the most striking passage in the Appeal they say:

> Bishops and clergy of our Communion would willingly accept from these authorities (the other churches) a form of commission or recognition which would commend our ministry to their congregations as having its place in the one family life.

They add the hope that the same motive would lead the other ministers to accept an episcopal commission. This would involve for no one a repudiation of his past ministry. "God forbid," they say, "that any man should repudiate a past experience rich in spiritual blessings for himself and others. . . . We shall be publicly and formally seeking additional recognition of a new call to wider service in a reunited church."

To those familiar with the former attitude of the Anglican Church this statement will be recognized as revolutionary. Free churchmen naturally refused to take a step which implied that their orders were not valid. That difficulty is now in process of removal. The Lambeth Conference has given the death-blow to the hitherto characteristic exclusiveness of the Anglican Church. She asks that the various national churches will enter into conference with other churches with a view to finding a common ground of action.

We have still a long way to go before organic unity is accomplished, and there may well be acute differences of opinion about some of the Lambeth proposals. The details call for patient and generous consideration, but the fact remains that Lambeth has challenged the churches to adventure for God in the shape of a common fellowship and a common ministry which alone can render a common service to the world.

(The Rev.) E. CLOWES CHORLEY, D.D.,
Historiographer of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

II—THE HOPE OF A NEW PALESTINE

SOME three hundred representatives of the Jewry of thirty countries met in London during July, for the first time as a nation, with a "publicly recognized, legally secured home in Palestine." Listening to plans for Palestinian development, one recalled the words of the prophet Amos:

> I will return the captivity of my people Israel,
> They shall build the waste places and inhabit them.

Palestine stands at the gateway of the East and the West, and the East is the critical place in the world to-day. The good will of the East, the peace of the East, will make or break the future peace of the world. The mandates of the East, of which the British mandate over Palestine is one, are keen tests of the League of Nations. The world may well ask, therefore, what the Jews propose to do in Palestine, what their ambitions are, what is their social and economic pro-

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gramme, and what are the chances of success.

THE JEWISH AIM

The Jewish national ambitions seem to be, primarily, cultural. The Jews' passion for a cultural home led them to reject the earlier offer of the British Government of Uganda, in South Africa—a land with material resources equal to if not exceeding those of Palestine. The sacrifices which the first settlers have undergone on that land, which the Zionists have been purchasing steadily during the past thirty years, is proof of a living idealism. No Jew has gone to Palestine to seek his fortune and no Jew has made one there, though many have left comparative ease and comfort to battle with the wilderness.

Although Palestine, and particularly Haifa, has possibilities as a trade center, it is as an agricultural country that the Zionists regard it. Their hope and prayer has been for a spiritual anchorage, a center from which they may again make their peculiar contribution to the arts, ethics, and literature of the world. Add to this the desire for an integrity among nations, for the opportunity to speak with a single voice in behalf of Jewish rights and against Jewish persecution, and the unchallengeable necessity for a haven for those Jews of Poland, Galicia, Ukrainia, and dismembered Austria, who in this hour suffer another inquisition, and you summarize the Zionist political ambition.

The Zionists intend to establish an autonomous commonwealth in Palestine.

But they are a practical as well as an idealistic people. Some see Palestine as an autonomous Jewish state in the very near future; talk of settling half a million Jews in the next few years; want a Jewish army. They have a few able leaders. Max Nordau is one. The others keep their eyes on the future, but say little. They do not want to lose the prize of the centuries through over-zealousness. They see a Jewish majority built up in Palestine by peaceful penetration, immigration as large as the country can peacefully absorb—perhaps 50,000 the first year; a settlement, based upon Western standards of living, which does not race ahead of educational and cultural development.

Their task will require infinite prudence, faith, and tact. Palestine has not been given to them. How much support they can expect from the British Government is not yet clear. They believe that they can establish a commonwealth without offending the present inhabitants, without resorting to force, merely by superior intelligence and greater enthusiasm.

The land question lies at the root of their whole problem, and occupied the thought of the Conference. They are planning as an organization to buy large contiguous tracts as rapidly as possible, pooling their resources to prevent competition and the forcing up of prices, and putting this land out of reach of speculation. The American Zion Commonwealth, Inc., is a leader among these co-operative land purchasing agencies. Its founder and president, Mr. Bernard Rosenblatt, left the Conference to go to Palestine and negotiate for the purchase of several hundred thousand acres. Buyers of land through this agency purchase only surface values, signing an agreement by which such mineral deposits as may subsequently be discovered belong to the entire Jewish community. They agree to settle it themselves, within six years after purchasing, or permit the corporation to resell it, retaining a mortgage as a protection on the original investment. They buy with the understanding that out of

(C) Harris & Ewing

JUDGE BRANDEIS, HEAD OF THE ZIONISTS

every area sufficient to house a colony one-tenth shall be set aside for a village, where all houses, factories, schools, etc., shall be established. This one-tenth is communal land, which cannot be bought, but only leased for a long period. All trading and manufacturing must be done on this land, lands privately owned being used only for agriculture. Hence city planning is possible; fortunes made by sudden shifts in land values are out of the question, and a co-operative communal system is assured from the outset. The Jewish National Fund, on the other hand, buys land out of voluntary contributions, and its holdings are not sold to private individuals under any conditions whatsoever. The plan of the American Zion Commonwealth represents the utmost concession which the Zionists will make to private ownership in the matter of land, and even this was hotly contested by the Socialist group. Whatever else the Jews do in Palestine, they are committed to an interesting agrarian experiment.

PLANT 1,000,000 TREES

The tradition that the Jews are a race of tradesmen has grown up, it appears, not through any native dislike of the soil, but because exile has driven them into the market-place. Palestine has been a land flowing with milk and honey only under Jewish settlement. Centuries of Turkish rule, of Arab squatting, have desolated a beautiful country. Sand dunes, pyramid high, shift along the coasts where once were splendid forests. The Jews are planting them again. They have set a million trees in Palestine—eucalyptus for shade, boxwood for orange crates and as an antidote against malaria. Olives, almonds, and oranges have been planted.

If Palestine is a prize for which peoples bid with tangible demonstrations of their love, then to date the Jews are bidding highest. Not from Jewish lips alone does the testimony come. Major Ormsby Gore, a British attaché of the Zionist Commission in Palestine, said: "I have crossed miles of desert, broken only by the mud huts of the Arabs, in stretches of desolate land. And then I have come upon green groves; a synagogue; a school; white stone houses, with red-tiled roofs; civilization. These were the Jewish colonies, the only oases in the Palestinian desert."

There is water-power in Palestine, and shortly it will have to be utilized for canneries, box factories, and other industries which will inevitably follow agricultural development. But for the time being the Zionists are placing their confidence in a sound agricultural life.

Few Christians know the story of how Hebrew, the language of the Bible, has been made a living, spoken tongue. One man, Ben Yehudah, a sort of divine fanatic, started the movement. He would speak no language but Hebrew even to his old mother, who could not understand a word. He is writing the first dictionary which can be used for modern everyday expressions. Twenty years ago, when he went to Palestine and undertook the task, he was dying of tuberculosis. He still has tuberculosis, but his dictionary, they say, is keeping him alive. He has lived to see Hebrew spoken by every Jewish child in Palestine, the foundations of a Hebrew University laid on the Mount of Olives, and schools throughout the land.

THE POLITICAL EFFECT OF ZIONISM

Jews from Palestine were warm in the assertion that their troubles with the Arabs had been stirred up by outside imperialistic influences. At no time during the Conference was there a dissenting voice to the often-repeated policy that the interests of Arabs and Jews in Palestine and in the East must be considered identical. They pointed out that Palestine under cultivation can accommodate five times its present population, and that no Arab need be crowded out. Moreover, the temper of the Zionist movement is distinctly anti-imperial.

The writer was probably the only Christian who sat through every session of this historic Conference. By far the most memorable impression of the meeting is of the courage and idealism which never failed to rise above the often sharp dissonances of varied experiences and points of view, and which bridged almost

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insuperable gulfs of language and custom. This was the meeting of a nation which has, outside of Palestine, no common language except the hybrid Yiddish, which they themselves refused to use. The predominant aim could excite only admiration, and regret that so many eminent Jews, whose talents have contributed greatly to the building of other nations, were not present to contribute to the planning of this their own peculiar experiment.

The eyes of Jewry, and of many non-Jews, will watch three men upon whose shoulders the Conference put the execution of its plans: Mr. Chaim Weizmann, whose irresistible presentation of Zionist claims is responsible for a large measure of British good will; Mr. Nahum Sokolow, a native of Russia, the Zionist historian and "chief diplomat;" and Justice Brandeis, of the United States.

DOROTHY THOMPSON.

London, England.

KNOLL PAPERS

BY LYMAN ABBOTT

WHY NOT?

I KNOW a Christian church which was built some years ago in a community into which many Jewish families have since moved and from which some Christian families have moved away. There are neither Jews enough to give adequate support to a Jewish synagogue nor Christians enough to give adequate support to a Christian church. So the two organizations use the one church building; the Jews occupy it as a synagogue on Friday and Saturday; the Christians occupy it as a Christian church the rest of the week.

Why not?

Both religionists worship the same God and learn their lessons of the religious life from the same book. Why should there be any greater gap between the Christian church and the Jewish synagogue than between the Old Testament and the New Testament? If the two books can be bound together, why cannot the two worshipers worship under the same roof?

Nothing would induce me to undertake a mission for the conversion of the Jews. But if I were a young man I would like to apply for the pastorate of the Christian church which is used by the Christians for their worship five days in the week and by the Jews for their worship two days in the week. And I should hope in time to get a consent from both worshiping bodies for occasional exchanges of pulpit between the Jewish rabbi and the Christian pastor.

It would be very easy to find in the Old Testament Scriptures texts for all the messages I should wish to give to either congregation, at least for the first season. Where could I find a better statement of the Christian doctrine of divine forgiveness than in this passage from Isaiah: "Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts; and let him return unto Jehovah, and he will have mercy upon him; and to our God, for he will abundantly pardon"? Or where a better statement of Christian experience than in this passage from the Hebrew Psalter:

> Bless Jehovah, O my soul,
> And forget not all his benefits:
> Who forgiveth all thine iniquities;
> Who healeth all thy diseases;
> Who redeemeth thy life from destruction;
> Who crowneth thee with lovingkindness and tender mercies;
> Who satisfieth thy desire with good things,
> So that thy youth is renewed like the eagle.

Or where a better statement of Christian mysticism—the dwelling of the spirit of God in and with the spirit of man—than Paul found in Deuteronomy:[1]

> It is not in heaven, that thou shouldest say, Who shall go up for us to heaven, and bring it unto us, and make us to hear it, that we may do it? Neither is it beyond the sea, that thou shouldest say, Who shall go over the sea for us, and bring it unto us, and make us to hear it, that we may do it? But the word is very nigh unto thee, in thy mouth, and in thy heart, that thou mayest do it.

We Christians forget that Jesus was a Jew, that he preached in the synagogue and in the temple, that he had no New Testament to use as a basis for his preaching, that he who rarely denied any accusation brought against him did explicitly deny that he had come to destroy the law and the prophets. "I came," he said, "not to destroy, but to fulfill." We forget that Paul was a Jew, that he preached in the synagogue whenever the Jews would allow him to do so, that he was so enthusiastic in his patriotism that he once declared, "I could wish that I myself were anathema from Christ for my brethren's sake, my kinsmen according to the flesh." If we who hold what we believe to be the larger hope and clearer faith are ever to commend that hope and that faith to our Jewish brethren, we shall not do so by controversy; we can do so only by carrying to them a message of spiritual brotherhood in the spirit of Jesus and of Paul.

But the Jews reject the New Testament!

True. But to how many Christians is the Old Testament a closed book? They do not reject it, but how much do they read it? How well do they understand it? How many of the readers of this Knoll Paper have any notion of how the political ideals of the ancient Hebrews, embodied in the institutions of the Hebrew commonwealth, compare with the political ideals of the modern Americans as embodied in the political institutions of America? Or how the ethical principles to be found in the Book of Deuteronomy compare with the ethical principles inculcated in our homes, our schools, and our colleges? Or how the spiritual experiences of God to be found in the Hebrew Psalter compare with the experiences of God to be found in such Christian Hymnals as those of the Episcopal, the Presbyterian, the Methodist, and the Baptist Churches?

In my opinion, Christians are quite as much responsible as the Jews for the hostility between the Jews and the Christians. Some years ago I gave four Sunday evening addresses in Cooper Union. I was told that about half the congregation were Jews. At the end of each address the audience were invited to ask questions of the speaker. One foreign-looking man addressed me the following question: "Are the Jews alone responsible for the crucifixion of Jesus?" "No," I replied; "Caiaphas was responsible—he was a Jew; Pilate was responsible—he was a pagan; Judas Iscariot was responsible—he was a member of the infant church of Christ. Jew, pagan, and Christian share in the guilt of the great crime." Then my questioner arose again to say, with some tremor in his voice, "I am glad to hear you say that, sir; for I have just returned from Russia, where all the members of my family were massacred in a pogrom because the Christians said that the Jews had crucified Jesus."

I was told some years ago this incident: A Jewish mother living in great poverty was tended in childbirth by a nurse from a near-by social settlement. There were no clothes for the baby. The nurse ran round to the settlement, got some garments, brought them back, dressed the babe, and laid her in the mother's arms. The mother pondered a moment and then asked, "What Jewish friends sent my babe these clothes?" "No Jewish friends," replied the nurse; "they came from some Christians." The perplexed mother pondered this statement for a moment and then said, "I did not know that Christians *could* be kind."

If the liberal Jews understood the Christian faith, and if Christians understood the liberal Jewish faith, there would still remain important religious differences between the two, but there would be no religious hostility.

[1] Deuteronomy xxx. 11-14. Romans x. 6-11.

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SPEED THIRST SATISFIED

BY LAURENCE LA TOURETTE DRIGGS

"DISDAINING THE POOR TINY CREATURES WHO ARE GROPING ABOUT BELOW"

ONE somber day last spring the writer left New York after a leisurely lunch and arrived in Boston just ninety minutes later. A week or so following two other restless citizens who were in Florida and desirous of seeing New York finished their breakfasts in Miami and dined that same night in the said New York, as desired. Shortly following this supreme exhibition of sudden transportation two young men left Burlington, Vermont, near the Canadian line, some time after two o'clock in the afternoon, and arrived in New York some time after four o'clock the same afternoon.

What extraordinary space-annhilating power was exercised by these travelers! What fearful, what delightful possibilities come to mind in the contemplation of this new gift from the gods to mankind! How anxiously our forefathers strained against nature and the inexorable laws of gravity in the days gone by for always a little—and again a little—more speed! Speed across the oceans, speed across the land! Rails were straightened and made heavier. Ships were stream-lined and fuel made to do the less costly work of sails. Automobiles replaced the swiftest horses, while subway trains rushed through underground tunnels to avoid the impediments above.

But neither steamships nor railway trains, neither horses nor automobiles, nor all of them put together, could convey one to Boston in ninety minutes, or span the Atlantic seaboard between the rising and setting of the sun. Another carrier of human transportation has come to enjoy its vogue for a few generations, until another yet swifter vehicle is produced to save a few precious minutes of the hurrying human's time. The day of aerial transportation is upon us.

NEW YORK TO CHICAGO IN FOUR HOURS?

It is perhaps safe to assert that never was the human race confronted with a change in conditions more startling than is now presented to the twentieth century by the advent of the airplane. Warfare, which for so many years has run such a logical mathematical course that no man's mind operateth to the contrary, is now everlastingly upset in all its traditions. What can we do about it, admitting, as we must, that any fine day a European enemy can send a destructive fleet of airplanes over New York without notice and without recourse if we did have notice?

Commercial life too will soon wake up to discover that our familiar old conveyances are as *passé* as were the coaches-and-four when the railways came. Business men will prefer to reach Chicago in four hours rather than twenty-four hours. Mail and express will seek the swiftest outlet for their passage. Heavy freight will avoid congested lines to sail through ever-spacious skies. Seasick travelers will enjoy a smooth overnight trip to Europe, at far less cost than by the old-time method.

There is a strange fascination about flying that appeals, I think, to every human being who sees an airplane swiftly cleaving skies overhead, as if disdaining the poor tiny creatures who are groping about below. The gallant craft is seen by millions on the ground, while to the man seated buoyantly at the helm the swarming crowds below are as inconspicuous as so many small ants struggling about a mound. Perhaps it is this elevation of the individual above the masses that excites the interest of the ordinary spectator, rather than an analysis of the coming changes in civilized life pictured by the airplane in flight. But as these spectacles become more usual and their utility is realized the popular rush will begin. And Americans, above all other peoples of the earth, will ingeniously harness aviation to its greatest capacity and development.

The disappointment over our airplane performances in the Great War is yet too fresh in mind to permit full confidence in the promise of the future. This is natural, and, one might say, as typically American as was our quick belief in the gold-brick representations we so gladly believed concerning our ability to manufacture airplanes like wheelbarrows. But it must be borne in mind that, much as the American public suffered at home in its humiliation over Governmental failure to provide airplanes at the front, the suffering of our aviators there who were deprived of good airplanes was vastly greater. They had the great cause to complain. Yet the truth is, they are the individuals who, with little sympathy and less support, are to-day holding up and building up the edifice of American aviation, that it may not continue to be a joke and byword among the Europeans who learned to fly after Americans taught them the way.

A German monoplane is now flying in this country which stands head and shoulders above any flying-machine ever before seen in this country. When this airplane first made its suspicious appearance and was housed among the American and British and French machines which are now being used about New York, the American mechanics who were graduates of the war, and retained some of its bitterness, sought to destroy this new sample of Germany's competition. Its owner was forced to remove it to a place of safe isolation.

AN AMAZING PLANE

Aviators, however, who saw it fly and realized the greatness of its performance instantly appreciated the value of its exhibition here. It awakened admiration for the product without envy or hatred for the producers, because of its undoubted superiority as a flying-machine over any heretofore flown in this country.

A brief comparison of its abilities with the best of our own will serve to portray the advance air travel has made since the war, and may likewise point a moral disadvantageous to our own boasted achievements in comparison with that of a nation beaten and impoverished by the war.

The Junker monoplane carries eight passengers through the air one hundred and ten miles in a single hour. And in so doing it consumes but seven gallons of gasoline! What touring automobile can compete with this means of transportation in economy of expense, even leaving speed out of the question?

The means of obtaining this marvel-

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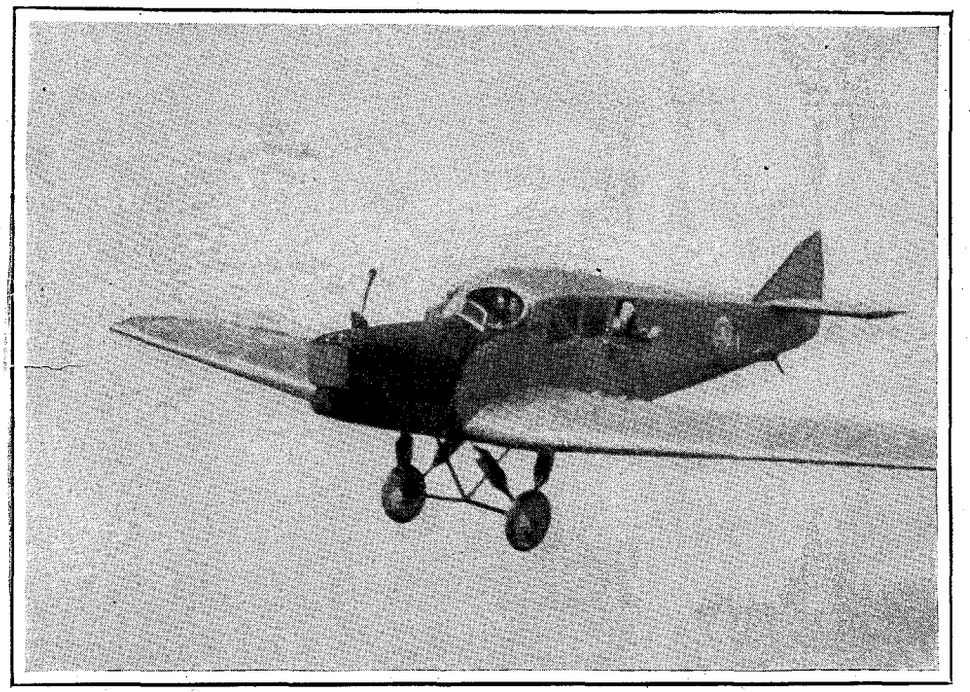


THIS IS THE CAMEL OF THE AIR, THE LARSEN OR JUNKER (OR J. L. 6) PLANE

ous economy of operation is in its small 160-horse-power Mercedes motor, which consumes less than one-third the gasoline required to drive the Liberty 400-horse-power motor carrying its load at the same speed. And the reason this small German motor can do the same work as the great Liberty is because the German airplane is designed with far greater skill than any aircraft yet produced in America.

An exact comparison between this foreign machine and the best of our own was made in a mail-carrying flight on June 16. One thousand pounds of mail, together with two passengers, left the field on Long Island for Washington, carried by this 160-horse-power motor. The best previous record for mail-carrying was eight hundred pounds of mail and two passengers, carried by two 400-horse-power Liberty motors driving one of our largest airplanes. To put it concisely, 800 horse-power was required to carry 800 pounds of mail in an American machine, using 56 gallons of fuel to the hour, while 160 horse-power carried 1,000 pounds in the German monoplane, using 7 gallons of fuel to the hour! What more significant exhibition is desired, my masters, to illustrate the aviation of beaten Germany as compared with that of victorious America, the birthplace of aviation?

A CAMEL OF THE AIR

Should a German airplane be destroyed, then, as Cromwell destroyed beautiful masterpieces after his victorious wars in England, or should we welcome here these advanced types of airplanes made by our recent enemies, that we may the sooner obtain the ability to imitate and surpass them? The conscientious, painstaking habits of the German produced the simplest and best motor known to aviation in this same Mercedes engine. Before the war began it had flown for almost twenty-four hours without stopping—a record unbroken until a month ago in France. No American airplane has yet been designed that can carry fuel enough to fly for twenty-four hours. And which airplane will receive the sanction of the American business man who has goods to transport—the machine that consumes seven gallons of fuel per hour, or that requiring fifty-six?

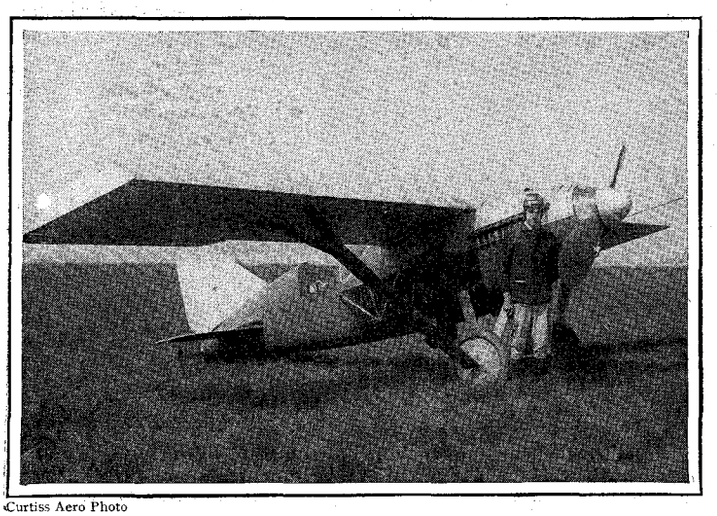
If this aviation business is to become a burning question in commerce, what are we to expect of it in war? And to whom will the Nation intrust the development of its war aviation—to the General Staff of infantrymen and cavalrymen and artillerymen, or to the aviators, who fly and who understand the science?

A reluctant admission is beginning to proceed from our war councils to the effect that aviation has now become the Nation's second line of defense, the navy being always first. The plain fact is, the day has already arrived when the navy is at the mercy of an air fleet. The proudest dreadnought that floats the sea, costing millions of dollars and carrying thousands of men, can be sunk by one small airplane carrying one slim lad and costing a few thousand dollars. Even an American airplane of to-day can carry and launch against the side of a dreadnought as heavy a torpedo as that launched by the submarine. And the slim lad in so doing is practically immune from repulse or resistance—except by airplane. One might even imagine the capture of a vessel by an airplane indulging in the horrid use of deadly gas bombs.

FIVE HUNDRED MILES AN HOUR

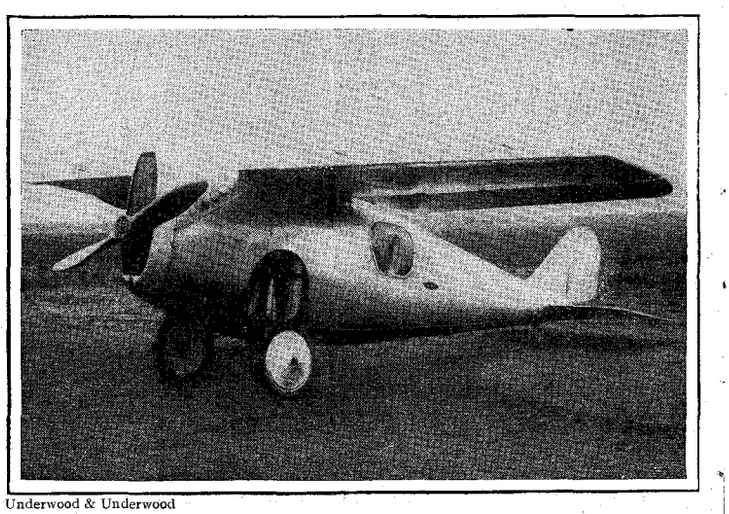
No, the navy can no longer be expected to be our first line of defense. And as yet we have not even scratched the surface of aviation. Major Schroeder in his record altitude flights made the discovery that at thirty thousand feet elevation a west-to-east wind prevails that moves an airplane at a speed that he estimated as three hundred miles per hour. With a two-hundred-mile-an-hour airplane one might enter this wind above San Francisco at noon and reach New York by six o'clock, provided one didn't mind the sixty-degrees-below-zero temperature that Major Schroeder testifies to have found there. And at a still higher elevation one would undoubtedly find a still swifter and still colder wind.

So one has only to go high enough and one will satisfy the lustiest thirst for speed. And the only way to get there, either for commerce or for war, is by the airplane, the speediest conveyance ever given to mankind.



Curtiss Aero Photo

ROLAND ROHLFS, IN A NEW CURTISS PLANE WHICH IS EXPECTED TO ATTAIN A SPEED OF 200 MILES AN HOUR



Underwood & Underwood

A DAYTON-WRIGHT MACHINE OF UNUSUAL TYPE THAT MAY DEVELOP GREAT SPEED

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TO A FRIEND IN THE WOODS

BY MARION COUTHOUY SMITH

You are in hearing of the wood-thrush now—
  Dear pilgrim of the forest and the streams,—
  Where old trees tell their immemorial dreams,
And where young winds repeat their Maytime vow.
Their grave, sweet lullabies shall disallow
  All striving thoughts. And you shall know the themes
  Of whispering grasses; and the frolic gleams
Of starry laughter through the swinging bough.

Sorrow shall then be as an autumn wind,
  Singing the earth's recurrent threnody,
Telling your heart that spring shall yet be kind,
  And death itself shall set life's magic free.
And you shall learn, in the sunset's shadowed fire,
The tender meaning of all lost desire.

IN THE PEKING-HANKOW DINING-CAR

BY GREGORY MASON

IN the dining-car of the Peking-Hankow railway line Chinese waiters who speak a smattering of French serve cosmopolitan dishes to travelers of all nationalities who like to come and go between Peking and the coast by way of Hankow and the steamers on the river Yangtse.

At one table sit a Japanese professor and an attaché from the Japanese legation. Both are lean and spectacled. Their sparse, badly trimmed mustaches bristle defiantly. They pitch into the cosmopolitan dishes with savage impartiality and conclude with a ferocious champing of toothpicks and cigars.

What a contrast to this feverish feasting is the placid gormandizing of three Chinese exporters at another table! They clean their plates at each course, too; but their full figures and round, contented faces bear witness that their slow, quiet way of acquiring nourishment does the body more good than the mad munching of the lean Japanese.

Beyond the Chinese, and fatter even than they, are two Russians, a man and a woman. Each one's thick body is wedged tightly between chair and table, and each one's neck and cheeks are creased with layers of fat. Their elbows are squared, their napkins are tucked in at the neck like children's bibs. Eating is the serious business of life with them, and never a word do they exchange with each other. Slower eaters than the Japanese, faster than the Chinese, they attack their food with a voluptuous determination, a revolting enjoyment marked by grunts and lip-smacking which far exceeds the frank gustatory pleasure of the Orientals. When a Russian is bestial, he is the most bestial thing in the world, unless it be a bestial German. After they have finished a meal which would have filled a Gargantua and laboriously raised their shapeless bodies to leave the car, the woman drops her napkin under her foot and scuffs it all the way to the door. Only that touch of final crudity is needed to make complete the disgust which they arouse in their fellow-diners.

Of all the people in the car the most oblivious of his surroundings is a solitary American. He holds an American magazine before him, and even when he drops his spoon into his soup his eyes remain riveted to the printed page. Not until the waiter removes his empty soup plate and replaces it with a small portion of fish is the American's literary concentration broken. His fork carries some fish to his mouth, returns and carries more fish. Then he looks at his plate in disappointment.

"Waiter!"

"*Oui, Monsieur.*"

"Got 'ny potaters?"

There is a blank look on the face of the waiter.

"I say, got 'ny potaters?"

"*Qu'est-ce-que Monsieur a dit?*"

"Got 'ny potaters, potaters, potaters," shouts the man from the United States.

"*Il veut des pommes de terre.*" One of the Chinese exporters, not speaking the particular native dialect of the waiter, interprets the American's desire in French.

"*Ah, non, Monsieur,*" sighs the waiter, regretfully.

The American growls his displeasure at the manners of a people who would serve fish without potatoes, and goes back to his reading.

The next course is veal, with spinach chopped up fine in the French fashion. This time the man from America looks down at his plate when it is set before him.

"Waiter," he shouts angrily, "ain't you got 'ny potaters?"

The poor waiter looks terrified. He appeals to the Chinese merchant again.

"*Il veut encore des pommes de terre.*"

"*Ah, non, Monsieur,*" sighs the waiter, "*il n'y en a pas. . . . Pas de potaters, Monsieur.*"

Disappointment is written all over the American's face, and contempt for a people who would serve a whole dinner without potatoes.

"Bring my coffee, then. Coffee, coffee, d'ya understand?"

"*Oui, Monsieur.*"

Back goes the American into his magazine. The waiter returns with a cup of black coffee. Absent-mindedly the American tastes it.

"Waiter!"

"*Oui, Monsieur.*"

"Got 'ny milk?"

Another blank look from the waiter.

"Got 'ny milk, I say, got 'ny milk?"

The waiter looks for more assistance from the obliging exporter. That gentleman, however, has just left the car, toothpick and all. The waiter moves closer to the American and leans over him like a deaf man.

"—— —— it, gimme milk," shouts the Yankee, hammering the table.

That familiar profanity stirs up forgotten memories of pidgin English in the waiter's mind.

"All light, Master, me bling chop chop," says he, triumphant at being able to understand at last, and cheerfully shuffles off to the kitchen.

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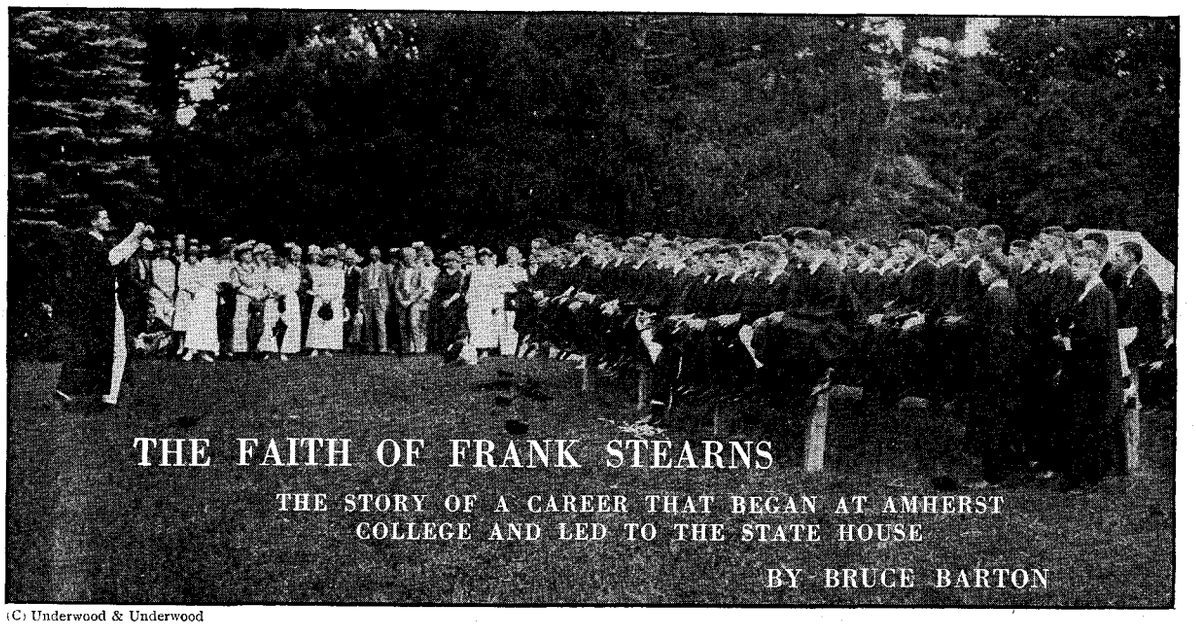

THE FAITH OF FRANK STEARNS

THE STORY OF A CAREER THAT BEGAN AT AMHERST COLLEGE AND LED TO THE STATE HOUSE

BY BRUCE BARTON

WHERE THE SONS OF AMHERST GATHER

(C) Underwood & Underwood

VISITORS to the Coolidge headquarters at the Chicago Convention found two rather commonplace rooms next door to the Massachusetts headquarters and opposite the spacious parlor where a band and a glee club were playing and singing the praises of Senator Harding. A part of the time the rooms were fairly well filled with delegates from various States who had conceived an interest in the quiet, simple, old-fashioned Governor of Massachusetts and wanted to know more about him. But late in the week, when it seemed pretty certain that Coolidge could not win the Presidential nomination, the attendance at the headquarters thinned out noticeably. Sometimes the rooms were almost vacant, except for the few worn chairs and the wobbly desk and for one lone man who day and night stood at his post, keeping the home fires burning.

A man of medium height and more than medium girth, with a round face and glasses covering his fine, earnest eyes; a man sixty-three years of age, whose physicians have more than once warned him that he takes his life in his hands when he goes into a political campaign—throughout the long, grueling week *he* never wavered. Younger men who had come to do what they could for Coolidge grew tired and went to bed. Or they yielded to the lure of the convention hall and rode down to see the sessions. But he was never away. Through every single hour, from early morning to late at night, he was there, buttonholing any man who came within his reach and talking in his quiet, earnest way, as he has been talking for years, always about "the Gov'nor."

"Who is that man?" a stranger asked, pointing to him.

"Oh, that's Stearns—Stearns, of Boston," another answered, as much as to say: "You must have heard of Stearns! Surely everybody who ever heard of Coolidge must have heard of Stearns!"

And the answer was not far wrong; for most of the men who have heard much about Coolidge have not merely heard of Stearns, they have heard *from* him. How many thousand letters he has written, how many thousand talks he has had with people of all sorts in the past ten years, not even he himself could estimate. But by those letters and those talks, and the faith behind them, he has played his big part in making an obscure member of the Massachusetts Legislature the nominee for the Vice-Presidency of the United States.

I imagine he may not be altogether pleased to find his name in print; and yet it seems to me his story ought to be written. It constitutes a brief and shining chapter in the rather drab records of political activity; it renews one's courage in the capacity of simple men for unselfish sacrifice. It is a classic of faith.

Frank W. Stearns is a dry-goods merchant in Boston, the owner of one of the city's principal department stores. He made a success and established a reputation for fair dealing and right ideals. He was a good citizen, I presume, as thousands of other men are; voting regularly and doing what he could for the success of the Republican ticket. He had heard of Coolidge as a fellow Amherst man, who was Mayor of Northampton and later a member of the State Legislature; but he had never met Coolidge. And the first contact between the two was a painful experience for Stearns.

THE AMHERST PIPE-LINE

He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Amherst College and Coolidge was Senator from the district in which Amherst lies. The College and the town of Amherst had come to an agreement by which the College sewer system was to be connected with the town sewer system. Everything was settled, except that a special act of the Legislature was required to give the necessary legal authority. And Stearns sent his lawyer with a fellow-trustee of Amherst to see Coolidge and arrange for the introduction of the measure.

They found the Senator in his office and laid their case before him. Coolidge listened to them without a word of comment. He said neither "Yes" nor "No," nor "I'm glad to meet you," nor "Good-by." Neither of his callers had ever seen so curious a phenomenon; they left the office baffled and considerably hurt in their pride. And they reported to Stearns that they had no idea whether the measure would be introduced or not.

The Legislature was just about to adjourn, and no measure was introduced at that time. It turned out later that Coolidge, being familiar with the ways of legislatures, had known that nothing could be done at that session, and assumed doubtless that his visitors also knew. At the opening of the next session he took the matter up and, without consulting any of them, introduced the law and saw it safely through. They did not write to thank him for what he had done; he did not write to say, "It gives me great pleasure to tell you, gentlemen, that your bill has passed; and now I hope you won't forget me when another election comes round." He had promised nothing, but he had done all that they asked. And yet his way of doing it was so wholly contrary to all political procedure that it left them wondering—and interested in spite of themselves.

Later Stearns came to know Coolidge better; and later still he incorporated his business, turning the active management over to younger men and leaving himself free to give all his time to the task of promoting this strange, able, and altogether different young man.

Coolidge was no easy man to promote. He is made in his own peculiar mold, and the mold was broken after fashioning him. He simply cannot and will not conform. For weeks Stearns besought him to announce himself a candidate for the Lieutenant-Governorship. He would not say that he intended to do so, nor that he intended not to. His friends felt that precious time was being lost; other candidates were in the field, and were making the most of their early entry.

NOTE.—This article continues the series on "The Presidential Campaign—Its Problems and Personalities."

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Still Coolidge was silent. He was President of the Senate at the time, and he felt that if he announced himself for another office every move in the session would be given a political bias. His friends and opponents alike would seek to put a political interpretation on every ruling; the normal business of the body would be delayed by the maneuvering of candidates for his position; and the public interest would suffer because he had let his own personal interests be pushed to the fore.

On the day when the session adjourned a single paragraph in the papers announced that he would run for the Lieutenant-Governorship. But Stearns, who had been urging him so long to act, was as unprepared as every one else for the action when it came.

A SILENT CANDIDATE

Sometimes Coolidge would come to his office, light a stogie, open the paper, and sit for half an hour without a word. Then with a nod he would get up, put on his derby hat, and vanish again. Once he was a visitor for three days in Stearns's country house, and during all that time he addressed Stearns directly only once. Those silences were exceedingly painful at first; neither Stearns nor his family could understand them. They fairly ached in the effort to carry on what would ordinarily be a normal conversation. But gradually they learned to know their man, and ceased to make the effort. If Coolidge talked, they answered him; if he did not talk, they disregarded him as though he were merely a familiar bit of furniture. And through it all they found their admiration for his character and capacity mounting steadily until it became a deep and consuming affection.

"We have thought of the Governor," Stearns said to me one day, "as though he were our own son."

Years back, when Coolidge was merely President of the State Senate, Stearns began to talk about him as a future President of the United States. It became a recognized subject for jest at gatherings of Amherst alumni. "Here comes Frank Stearns. Well, Mr. Stearns, what's the latest news about the next President?" And Mr. Stearns, always good-natured, yet never losing any chance to spread his gospel, impressed us by his earnestness in spite of ourselves. Nor would he be satisfied until we too had journeyed up to Boston to look at this remarkable man and be convinced.

Six months ago Stearns gathered together a little group of Amherst men, and others, who shared his conviction that the Nation needed Calvin Coolidge much more than Coolidge needed any office; and this group conducted what is probably the most unique campaign in political history. All the members with one exception were amateurs. None of them wanted any appointment for himself, or sought reward of any sort. They were merely college men working for a fellow college man, inspired and heartened all the way through by the transcending faith of Frank Stearns.

WHY THE HOOVER BOOM FAILED

We think of politics as a pretty sordid business, and in many of its aspects it is sordid enough. But there is a side to politics which is too little dwelt upon—a vastly encouraging side. I rode out to the Convention with some of the supporters of General Wood. There were old-line politicians among them who believed they had heard the rumble of a wagon; there were doubtless some ex-postmasters and men who hoped to be postmasters. But the majority of them were business men who have never sought political preferment, and would be loth to accept it if it were offered to them. They had given their time and money because they believed the Nation needed Wood for President, and because they had a thoroughgoing loyalty and affection for the man.

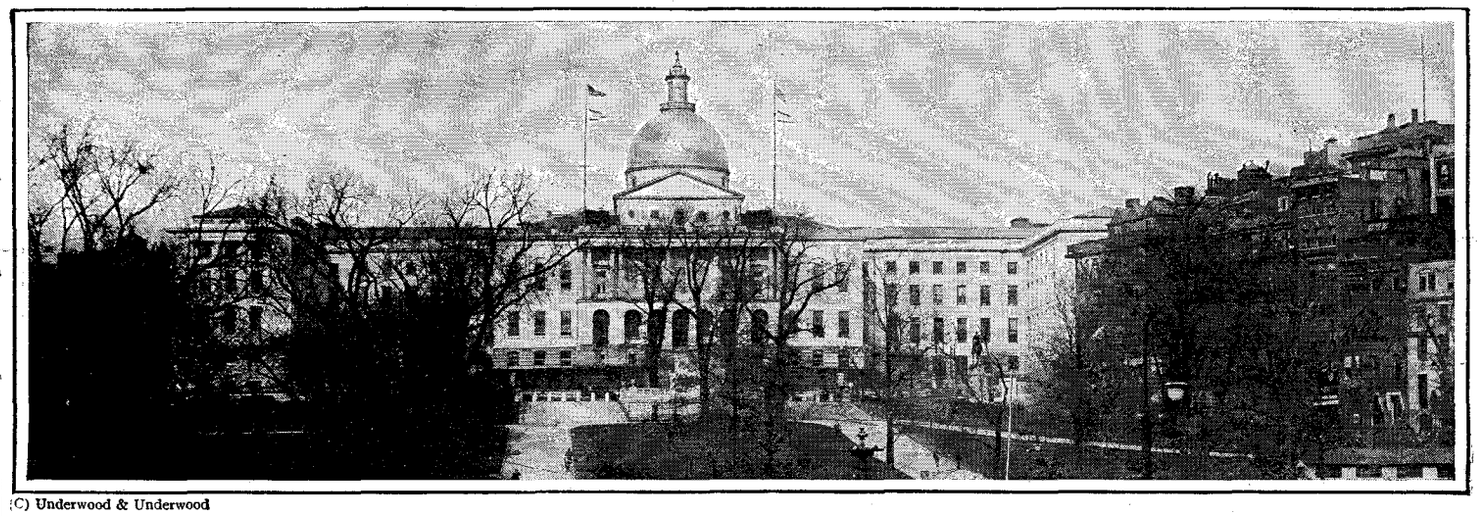
Every political leader who is worthy of the name calls forth that sort of devotion from men; and every political campaign, no matter how bitterly fought, is in large measure a campaign of ideals. It is worth while for us to remember that fact, and to set it over against the discouraging phases of politics. There are many men in America who are giving time to politics with no selfish motive at all; the number of such men is increasing, and in the further increase of their number lies our best hope for the future.

No other lesson of the Convention impressed me more than this—that any organized effort by "good people" which springs into being just before a party convention and disintegrates immediately thereafter is doomed to inevitable disappointment. That was the trouble with the Hoover campaign. Behind it were some of the finest people in the Nation; and those of them whom I happened to know were people who seldom attended a primary, who were blissfully ignorant of the name of the political leader in their district, and whose voting record was exceedingly spotty.

To all such citizens there is a useful lesson in the record of Frank Stearns. He is in politics, not merely at election time, but all the time. The public business occupies a part of every single day with him, along with his own affairs. He wants nothing for himself. He has never, so far as I know, suggested an appointment to Governor Coolidge, nor volunteered advice about a public measure. He is interested only in the triumph of certain principles which, in his judgment, are embodied in the character of Calvin Coolidge. And he works for those principles, and for Coolidge, as regularly and as unrelentingly as any ward heeler works for a political advancement for himself.

IF A MILLION MEN—

In a world where ingratitude is unpleasantly prominent, where selfishness seems so much to hold the center of the stage, a really unselfish spirit is as refreshing as an oasis in the desert. Frank Stearns is such a spirit. To meet him and to hear him talk of Coolidge is to feel inspired and heartened. One wonders what kind of a country this might be if a million business men would give to its affairs the same day-by-day thought and sacrifice that he has given. Faith can move mountains, we are told. Certainly it can move political conventions. It *did* move the Convention at Chicago in the nomination for Vice-President. And the faith that was working in them—though the delegates did not know it—was the faith of Frank W. Stearns.



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THE STATE HOUSE, CAPITOL OF MASSACHUSETTS, SCENE OF CALVIN COOLIDGE'S LABORS AS A LEGISLATOR AND GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH

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CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED

International

A BOLSHEVIST GUARD IN THE STREETS OF A POLISH TOWN BEFORE THE GREAT POLISH COUNTER-OFFENSIVE THREW THE "REDS" BACK

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THE TELEGRAM ANNOUNCING TENNESSEE'S RATIFICATION OF THE AMENDMENT REACHES THE NATIONAL WOMEN'S PARTY HEADQUARTERS IN WASHINGTON

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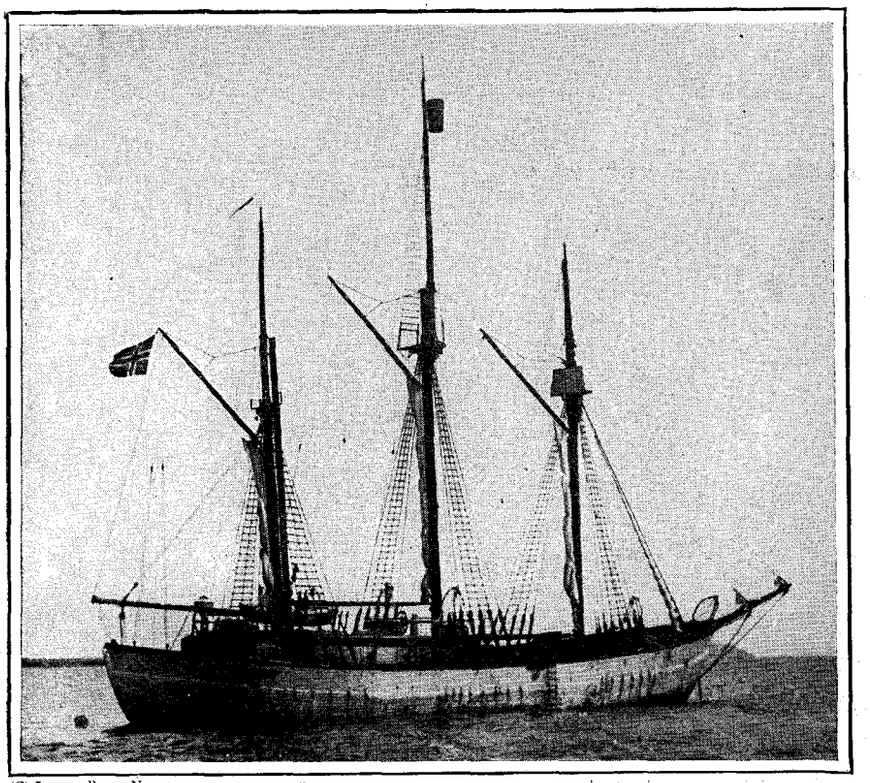


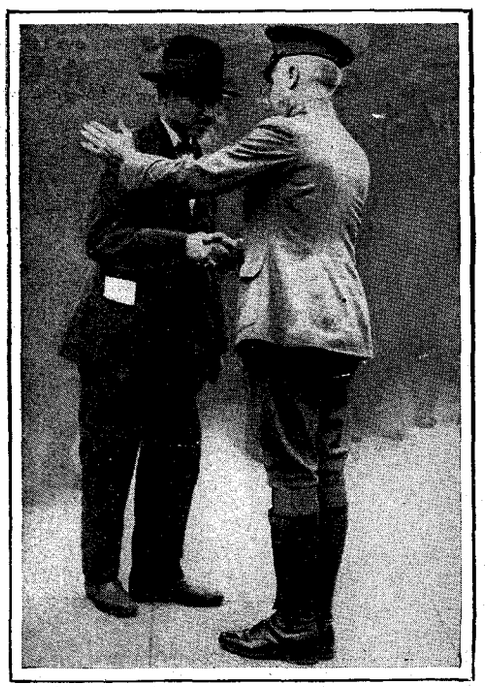
(C) Lomen Bros., Nome, 1920

THE MAUDE, CAPTAIN AMUNDSEN'S VESSEL

CAPTAIN ROALD AMUNDSEN

CAPTAIN AMUNDSEN, THE EXPLORER, RETURNS FROM AN ARCTIC EXPEDITION

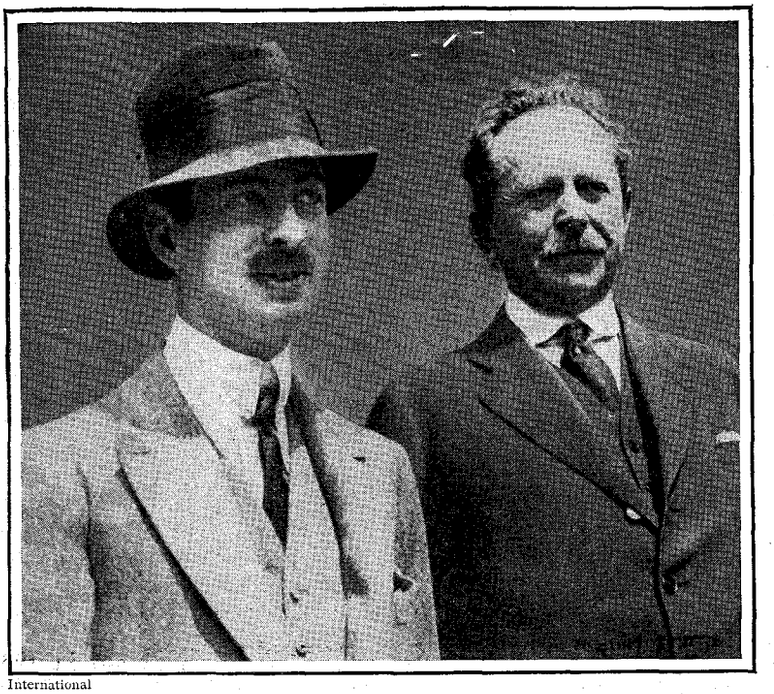
Amundsen sailed from Norway in 1913, and after many vicissitudes recently arrived at Nome, Alaska, thus being the first explorer, it is said, to cross the waters north of Europe and Asia



(C) Underwood & Underwood

RECEIVING A MEDAL FOR HIS SLAIN SON

Corporal William Roth, who died in France in action, was honored in New York City the other day when a Distinguished Service Medal was presented to his father in commemoration of the son's heroism



International

PRINCE CAROL OF RUMANIA IN AMERICA

The heir to the throne of Rumania is seen above (left) in company with Mr. Vopicka, United States Minister to Rumania. The young prince is making an extensive tour. He recently said in New York City, "I am a d mocrat," but needless to say he did not in this remark refer to American politics

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Photograph by Henry Hoyt Moore, of the Outlook staff

"IT TAKES FAR MORE THAN SIX MONTHS TO MAKE A USEFUL AGRICULTURAL WORKER. IT TAKES SOME CITY FOLKS LONGER THAN THAT TO LEARN TO HITCH UP A TEAM"

THE CONFESSIONS OF A PROFITEER

BY LAWRENCE McCONNELL

IF I should begin this article by saying that I am one of the most important individuals in the United States, some reader might say I was conceited. So I will merely state that I had the chance and gave it up. When the war was over, there were two choices open to me. The first was to go back to the old farm in Kansas. I decided that digging furrows in the West was too much like digging trenches in France. I had heard of the other opening only the day before we were discharged. Up until that time I had thought little about the future. One of my "fellow-sufferers" told me that he intended to go back to Washington and work for Uncle Sam.

"Good-night," I thought. "I have had enough of working for him!"

But after an hour's argument, I decided to take the chance. It seemed that the President had issued an executive order giving the preference in all Government positions to discharged soldiers and sailors. I took a special Civil Service examination, and inside of a week I was housed in one of the "bomb-proof" offices I had so lately condemned.

Certain individuals are staying up nights, trying to figure out why the farmer boy leaves home. Let me cite my own experiences in Washington as an answer to their question.

When not compelled by circumstances to be otherwise, man is one of the laziest of God's creatures. And Washington at 7 A.M. has all the liveliness of a country churchyard. Every one in the Government departments goes to work at nine o'clock. At 4:30 in the afternoon the wheels cease to grind. Congress attempted to install an eight-hour day during the war, but President Wilson vetoed the measure. It is idle to argue that seven hours' work is not enough for an able-bodied person. It is nevertheless attractive to have seventeen hours of the day to do as one may please.

CALLS IT DISSIPATION

In my hours off duty there are many things that would have seemed strange and wonderful in my "little gray home in the West." It has been said that a cat may look at a king, and, though it is a question whether the cat appreciates the view, there is no doubt that human beings like to haunt the abodes of the great. Here in Washington there is unlimited opportunity to engage in this form of dissipation. One can visit the Senate or House of Representatives any day of the session and hear speeches by men whose names are household words throughout America. I have the chance to see in the making the events that form the bulk of the news which is wired from Hoboken to the Land of the Movies and all the way between.

I happened to be in the Senate gallery one morning about 2 A.M., when Senator Lodge walked in from the east entrance, paused near his desk, and called out, "Mr. President." And when he read the famous "round robin" of the Republican Senators protesting against the terms of the first Treaty of Peace I listened to words that were quoted around the world. Could I have had the same privilege back in Kansas? There the annual speech of a Congressman is enough to draw the folks for miles around. In Washington it takes four Congressmen and three Senators to draw an audience of a hundred persons, and then they must be of the opposite party, so that there is some chance of an enlivening discussion. The old law of supply and demand still operates.

Then there are the famous private citizens, who are thicker than peas in a pod. During the last few months I have heard Mr. Taft discuss the Peace Treaty, Mr. Bryan argue for prohibition, and Billy Sunday deliver one of his old-time whirlwind speeches. I have heard Charles E. Hughes argue before the Supreme Court. I have listened to Dr. Wilfred Grenfell, Ballington Booth, Cardinal Gibbons, John Galsworthy, Philip Gibbs, Sothern and Marlowe, Helen Keller, and a host of others. It is just such a privilege as I had dreamed of in the days gone by. It is a privilege that was denied in the West. Wherefore I and thousands of others have been attracted as surely as moths are lured to a flame.

There is another reason for our wandering. Every normal human being has at some time a desire to do something that will survive when he is gone. The feeling is as natural and as universal as the fear of death. And we farmer boys have doubted whether there could be self-expression in raising turnips. Some one will at once conjure up the name of Luther Burbank. But for every wizard

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of California there are a thousand Hiram —I was about to say Johnsons, but let us say, Smiths. The turnips that Hiram Smith raises are doomed to cast their fragrance upon the desert air. Upon the statesmen, the poets, the philosophers, of the world are showered all the praises; but who can tell the name of a single farmer who lived in the half-century following the Revolution? They doubtless furnished potatoes on which Lincoln grew eloquent, Longfellow poetical, and Barbara Frietchie patriotic, but such a part in the world's history does not satisfy human ambition. Amid the bustle and hurry of the city there is a spirit calling a person to achieve. Every one is planning what he will be in ten years and working toward that goal.

It seems that all the clerks are studying stenography, all the stenographers studying accountancy, and all the accountants taking up law. The night schools are crowded to the doors. Once again, could I find the same atmosphere back in the West?

PEACE-TIME SLACKERS

But for all the vaunted pleasures of city life a price must be paid. I am already paying it; first of all, in dollars and cents, mostly dollars. I live on the third floor of a rooming establishment one block and a half from the White House. During the war the law did not allow Washington landladies to raise the rent, but when Mr. Wilson said, "The war thus comes to an end," so did most war-time restrictions on prices. By the way my landlady is boosting her prices she has forgotten there ever was a war. I asked her apologetically the other day the cause of her increases, and she had her reply ready:

"Do you know how much I have to pay for potatoes? And milk, and bread? If you farmers had stayed where God put you, you wouldn't have to pay what we are forced to ask."

The morning Washington "Herald," long a penny paper, has gone up to two cents a copy. Inside of a year street-car fares have been raised from five to eight cents, and the companies complain that there is no profit even at that price.

About a year ago an enterprising business man began furnishing box lunches to Government employees. He charged twenty cents per lunch. His sale totaled nearly $2,500 a day. On May 1 he raised the price to a quarter. Food prices are at least fifteen per cent higher than they were just after the war.

Who is to blame? The profiteers? They are. And I and thousands of others like me are forced to acknowledge that we are really these elusive and much-condemned individuals. We are peace-time slackers. We are unwilling to give up Washington and the other cities for the sake of helping to solve the bread-and-butter problem of America. A slacker in war time was simply one who did not answer his country's call. The "country" is calling to-day for thousands of her former workers to come home and pitch hay. Government figures show that seventeen per cent of those who worked on the farms last year have taken up other work. Farms are being abandoned or only partially worked.

Take our old 160-acre farm back in Kansas. Here is a fair estimate of our products and their value:

Produced.		Sold.	Amount.
Wheat (50 acres)	1,000 bu.	900 bu.	$2,025
Corn (50 acres)	900 bu.	100 bu.	150
Hay	30 tons.	10 tons.	200
Dairy products	....	$250	250
Other products	....	320	320
Live stock:			
Horses	....	200	200
Hogs	....	545	545
Cattle	....	300	300
			$3,990

Investment.			
Value of farm	$20,000	Interest at 6%	$1,440
Value of stock and equipment	4,000		
Insurance, upkeep, and taxes			300
Labor cost			800
Upkeep of implements			100
			$2,640

Earnings	$3,990
Expenses	2,640
Profit	$1,350

Some years our profits were greater than this. Sometimes a dry season threatened to take away everything we had. For years my mother planned a trip back to her old home in Pennsylvania. Father's ambition was to own something better than a Ford. It was many a weary season before either realized their dream. There was always responsibility, back-breaking labor, and small compensation.

When the war was over, my father put the proposition up to me straight:

"You know the kind of life we've had to live. If you don't want to stay, I can't blame you. I'm getting old. I guess we had better sell out and mother and I will go into town."

Mother was frankly glad. She had given the best years of her life to feeding harvest hands, marketing eggs, and making butter, and all the new-fangled cream separators and electric contrivances in the market could never make farm life a joy.

To-day the crows perch in peace on our fences and gaze stupidly at the land where once they saw acre after acre of waving grain.

CONSCRIPT FARM LABOR?

What is the solution of the problem? A writer in one of the most influential publications in America recently advocated conscripting labor for use on the farms. His article favored six months' compulsory service for all boys between eighteen and twenty. But it takes far more than six months to make a useful agricultural worker. It takes some city folks longer than that to learn to hitch up a team. Clearly, conscription of labor could furnish only a temporary and a doubtful relief.

Co-operative buying and selling of farm products will help. The farmer is beginning to demand a larger return for the product of his labor. He is looking for direct dealing between himself and the consumer. He fails to appreciate the policy of selling potatoes for a dollar or two a bushel, and then learn later that the small jobber is reselling them at a net profit of three hundred per cent.

But, more than anything else, there should be an intensive study into the conditions of farm life. The agricultural workers must be supplied with those natural human comforts which all human beings crave.

I said in the beginning of this article that I had the chance to be one of the most important individuals in America. If you doubt it, go to your grocer and say, "How much are eggs?"

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MINGLING WITH WASHINGTON CROWDS IS MORE EXCITING THAN HARVESTING KANSAS CROPS

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THE BOOK TABLE: DEVOTED TO BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS

"THAT DAMN Y"[1]

BY FRANK HUNTER POTTER

"Y M. C. A? I never went inside one in my life—don't really know anything about it. But, judging from instinct, I don't like the idea. No, I *won't* wear their uniform to France."

That, says Miss Mayo, was how she felt when she was asked to go to France to tell the American people how the Y was spending its money. Finally she consented to go on condition that she should pay her own expenses, go where she pleased, have access to all Y records and work, and finally that she should publish what she wrote, if she wrote anything at all, without its being censored by the Y in any way. Her terms were accepted, and, what is more, they were lived up to.

She stayed in France for eight months, going everywhere and seeing everything that was humanly possible in that time. She conceals no mistakes in her report, condones no failures. She simply sets the successes against them, and records some of the deeds of heroism and devotion of the Y workers.

In view of the bitter criticism of the Y since the war, the most important thing in Miss Mayo's book is this: she shows that the Post Exchange—the canteen—on which most of the criticism centered, was taken over with the full knowledge that it would be impossible so to conduct it as to satisfy the men. General Headquarters applied to Mr. Carter, the head Y man in France, to take over this work, "which would take officers and men away from their proper functions of training and fighting." Carter knew that the army had never been able to make a popular success of the Post Exchange; "Unpopularity was its other name." He knew that it would be heartily cursed, and the Y with it. The head men on this side said that a force of five or six thousand trained men would have to be gathered, and a string of three or four thousand grocery stores—for that is what the Post Exchanges were—established under conditions more difficult than any the world has ever seen. Ask Park & Tilford or Acker & Merrill how they would like such a job. Yet Carter did not hesitate. "We have come to France to serve the army in every possible way, and if undertaking this job relieved or aided the army in any way, we would be glad to consider it." Foreseeing trouble, he tried to protect the Y by making certain conditions as to transportation, competition, etc. These the army agreed to in principle, but it was unable to carry out any one of them. Still, the Y worked along, supplying something under fifty per cent of the doughboys, all it could get supplies for, and "taking its medicine" in the form of abuse from the rest. To undertake such a job deliberately, with their eyes open, making a sacrifice of their reputations individually and of the Y's as a whole, solely to help the doughboy, was pretty fine, don't you think? And with all its limitations and shortcomings, the Y canteen provided the American soldier with four or five times as much in the way of comfort, cheer, eats, and smokes as the French soldier received at the front from all the French organizations put together.

As valuable as the canteens, if not more so, were the Leave Areas. These were a wholly original idea of Mr. Carter's. What was to be done with the men about to be released on leave? To any one who knew conditions it was certain that to turn them loose in Paris or other great centers was to subject them to temptations which would mean moral and physical ruin to a great number of boys and very young men utterly unaccustomed to facing such temptations. "Few who have not seen the voracity of the man hunt," says Miss Mayo, "which harried our forces at ease—whether in Nice, in Paris, in Nancy, Brest, where you like—can realize what the men had to endure in the way of ceaseless persecution, or what unthinkable, ghastly, smothering pressure was brought to bear upon them all." When Carter suggested to General Pershing the idea of taking over certain pleasure resorts, like Nice, Cannes, Aix-les-Bains, where there were great hotels standing empty, police them as strictly as possible, but, above all, fill them with all the nice Y girls who could be obtained, and see if decent American women could not compete more than successfully with French "wild women," the C.-in-C. replied, "You have lifted one of my heaviest burdens." G. H. Q. proceeded to request the Y to "marshal forces, funds, and facilities to install twenty-eight leave areas, average capacity 2,500 beds each, before October 1st."

Elias Goldensky

KATHERINE MAYO

And this on top of the canteen work, for which the Army could not give it tonnage enough to supply fifty per cent of the men.

But the Y went at it. It provided amusements of all sorts, but, above all, dancing. "The boys came to the leave areas filled with a sort of passion for things not rough, harsh, hard," says Miss Mayo, "not of their soldier life. They needed to dance, to dance with women.

"If the Y women, their own American women, would dance with them, that made them perfectly happy and content. But if the Y women would not, others there were, more than plenty, who would jump at the chance. And concerning such, beyond all manner of doubt, rather than loiter with them, it was safer and cleaner business to go over the top."

So day and night the Y watched over the boys, especially at night. Here is one story:

"John Martin, at Nice, dropped into his especial domain, the officers' club, late one night, to see if everything was all right. He found the club deserted, except for one young lieutenant who lay half crumpled up in a heap.

"'What's the matter?'

"'Met a woman in a café. Went to her room. About two hours. Just before I left she gave me a drink. Don't know any more, except I'm here now!'

"Martin, no novice at the game, went to work, got rid of the dope and put the boy to bed. Two days later he came in to give thanks—he was only nineteen.

"'You used me white,' he stammered. 'The doctors told me what you saved me from. I want you to know I'll try to be a man after this.'

"If Martin, on his way home, met one of the boys who had no place to sleep, he would take him with him and give him a blanket on his own sofa.

"'This man here, Martin, took me in last night. My buddy got taken in by somebody else. We were both a little stewed, I guess. If it hadn't been for that Y man I'd have done what my buddy did. And as I see things this morning I'd rather be dead.'

"Then he began to talk of a girl and a job waiting for him at home."

Athletics was one of the most important branches of the Y's work, not only in camp but at the front, where the men had to lie in reserve for hours with nothing to do but to watch the ambulances stream back with their loads of wounded, play craps, tell queer stories, and get into a blue funk.

"On a trip to the front a Y man (name Brown) came upon a big battery of French 75s manned by Americans. A sergeant seemed to be running the show. The Y man stopped. The sergeant came out.

"'Got any cigarettes?'

"'No,' said Brown, placidly.

"'Yah! What's the damn Y for, anyhow?'

"'Got a baseball, though.'

"'Wa jew say?'

"'Got some baseballs.'

"'Baseball—base—ball. You mean you *got* a baseball in there? You do? Well, for the love of God, just lend us a look at her.'"

The Y man passed along an indoor baseball. The sergeant snatched it back to his men. A minute later and half of them were playing one old cat.

A captain came out and looked on thoughtfully. Then he turned to the Y man.

"This stunt of yours is a wonder. Bring us anything more you can wherever you can find us. You look after us up here. We need you. Let S. O. S. take care of itself."

Officially, Brown was connected with S. O. S., and his present job was in the nature of a "flyer."

Misfits they were, of course, but they were eliminated or reformed. Of the latter was a man who hated tobacco and never passed out cigarettes without a scowl and

[1] "That Dmnn Y." By Katherine Mayo. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

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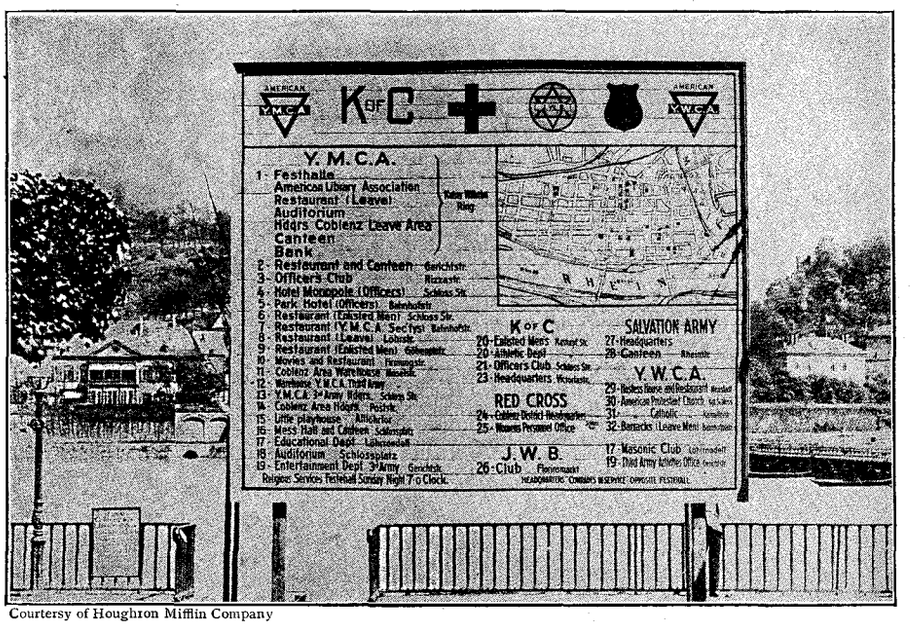
a bitter word. When he was sent to a *triage* after Seicheprey the first wounded boy asked for a cigarette. The Y man placed one between his lips and held a match to it. The next boy begged for a cigarette, when the Y man realized that that had been his last match. He put a cigarette between his own lips, bent down and lit it from the first boy's, and all day thereafter, as each wounded boy asked for a cigarette—as they all did—he found a light from the Y man's, who lit with his first smoke hundreds of cigarettes that day.



Courtesy of Houghton Mifflin Company

BULLETIN BOARD PLACED BY THE UNITED STATES ARMY ON THE BRIDGE AT COBLENTZ

Some of the mistakes which no doubt gave rise to legends about the Y were delightfully absurd. Billy Levere was one of the best beloved men in France, and his cuisine was famous. One night four camion drivers dropped into his hut. "We'll all have soup," said the first.

"*Quatre soupes!*" called out the French waiter.

"We don't want no cat soup!" exclaimed the spokesman, as all four shot out into the night. And the shout of laughter which followed them was less at their mistake than at the absurdity of doubting Billy's provender. Yet no doubt the legend spread far and wide that the Y fed cat soup to the doughboys.

When the Y took over the hotels in Coblentz it took over their staffs, which naturally continued to wear their accustomed costumes. An indignant colonel, returning to Paris, said, "See the extravagance of the damn Y, fitting out their waiters with dress suits! That's the way the people's money goes."

Miss Mayo explains how some of the most persistent charges against the Y arose. That of selling gift cigarettes came from the fact that an Army quartermaster sold by mistake to the Y some cigarettes which had been given to the Army to give to the men. Practically no gift cigarettes, containing cards from the givers, were sent through the Y. The charge of profiteering came from the establishing of Quartermaster's Sales Stores in places where there was a Y hut. The Y had to add to the original cost the price of transportation, etc., while the stores were obliged, by act of Congress, to sell at the original cost price. Incidentally, the Y sold many articles to the boys at two-thirds of what they would have had to pay for them on Broadway. As to the charge that the Y sold things while the Salvation Army gave them away, Major Barker, head of the Overseas Salvation Army, said, laughingly, "We have sold ninety per cent of all the doughnuts we ever fried, but the ten per cent we gave away are the only ones you ever heard of."

As to the relative share which the Y took in ministering to the A. E. F., a glance at the bulletin board erected in Coblentz by the Army will enable you to estimate that at a glance. It is more eloquent than any figures.

There is no room here even to enumerate the manifold ways in which the Y helped the A. E. F. For these you must go to Miss Mayo's book. But "That Damn Y" will certainly remove any doubts which may still be felt by anybody as to whether the money placed at the Y's disposal was well and honestly spent. It would be difficult to imagine a more complete vindication of the work as a whole than it affords. As to the book itself, it is brilliantly written, with a vivid style, and it is full of humor and pathos. Anybody who can read without choking the description of the Christmas which the doughboys gave to the French children must have something the matter with him. Taken altogether, it is one of the very best war books that has appeared.

THE NEW BOOKS

FICTION

Book of Susan (The). By Lee Wilson Dodd. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

Well worth reading. Susan is frankly a phenomenal child. After her stupid, bestial father murders the woman with whom he is living, Susan is adopted by a wealthy and cultured bachelor, and grows up to be a brilliant woman who holds her own in his circle of scholarly and fashionable friends. There is a "psychic" element, handled with startling effect. In character depiction, in the give and take of dialogue, and in the incidents, the novel is more arresting than the majority of the American novels of the season.

I've Married Marjorie. By Margaret Widdemer. Harcourt, Brace & Howe, New York.

A lively and amusing tale of a war-bride separated from her officer husband at the church door. Before he returns from the war to New York she discovers that she does not love him. Thereupon he abducts her and takes her to the wild forest country where he has an engineering job. A contest of wills and clash of temperaments ends in love and reconciliation. Not a big book nor a probable story, but agreeable "summer reading."

Eve of Pascua (The). By Richard Dehan. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

Some of these short tales deal with remote places in Spain, Africa, and other distant lands, and are tragic or melodramatic, with a bit too much of the horrible; others present lower middle-class life in England, and are sordid and rather dismally humorous.

Maid of Mirabelle (The). By Eliot H. Robinson. The Page Company, Boston.

A romantic tale of Lorraine in war time, somewhat too sentimental in execution, but simple and pretty.

Waters of Strife (The). By George Vane (Visconde de Sarmento). The John Lane Company, New York.

Young Hearts. By J. E. Buckrose. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

Mildly, almost tepidly humorous in its pictures of English country life, with as its leading character a self-important little man fond of taking the lead in petty local affairs and usually ludicrous in his attempts. The lady who writes under the name of J. E. Buckrose has given us better stories—notably "The Gossip Shop."

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY

Bolshevism: An International Danger. By Paul Miliukov, LL.D. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

The object of Dr. Miliukov is indicated by the title of the third and larger portion of his book: "Bolshevism out for a world revolution." The book is too detailed and assumes too much knowledge of details to be available for the general reader, but it is for this very reason the more valuable for students whose professional needs or whose world interests inspire them to study the strange phenomenon of Bolshevism, which is simply a new form of military despotism. If Bolshevism does not bring on another and possibly more terrible world war, it will not be for lack of desire on the part of the Bolshevist leaders but for lack of their power to fulfill those desires.

Industrial History of England (The). By Abbott Payson Usher, Ph.D. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

This volume has been planned and written with a view to the needs of college classes beginning work in economic history. It is encyclopædic in its character and is much more full in dealing with the mechanical aspects and the mechanical development of industry than with the history of the men, women, and children who have been engaged in the industries of England, and the effect of those industries and the changes which have taken place in them upon the character and the development of the men, women, and children engaged in them. In this respect it is a disappointing book. At least it seems to us a great deal more important, both from an economic and an educational point of view, that students in our colleges should know what has been the effect of mechanical development on human development, what has been accomplished and what remains to be accomplished in order to secure industrial peace and industrial efficiency, than that they should know the mechanical development.

Our Economic and Other Problems. By Otto H. Kahn. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

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ARE SPECIAL INTERESTS TRYING TO EXPLOIT THE YELLOWSTONE PARK?

A LETTER FROM SENATOR WALSH, OF MONTANA, AND SOME COMMENTS

MY attention has been directed to some editorial comment in your issue of July 7, under the heading "Another Hetch-Hetchy," mildly hostile to the project of conserving the water issuing from Yellowstone Lake in the flood season for use in the irrigation of lands in the valley beyond the Park boundaries. I am so confident that if you were more fully advised concerning the conditions and the character of the proposed work your attitude toward the project would undergo radical modification that I am prompted to address you on the subject.

Evidently you harbor some fears which are without any foundation. These are disclosed not only by the general tenor of the article, but by specific expressions therein. You deprecate, for instance, "the encroachment on our National Parks (the property of a hundred million people) by any industrial or transportation corporation or monopoly," and, after referring to the world-famed geysers of the Park, you inquire, "Would the raising of the level of the Yellowstone Lake interfere with the integrity of those geysers?"

Whatever may have been suggested while the project was in a more or less nebulous state, the matured plans do not contemplate raising the level of the lake at all. It is proposed only to hold that level at the high-water mark, the excess to be drawn off gradually when it is needed for irrigation, instead of permitting it to go off with a rush to the destruction of property in the valley below, mounting up into the millions, as occurs periodically when an unseasonable heated spell brings down too rapidly the accumulated snows of the mountains or an unusual rainfall in the basin draining into the lake swells the volume of water in the river beyond its capacity.

It is not proposed that any rights shall be enjoyed under the enterprise "by any industrial or transportation company or monopoly." The State of Montana will ask Congress for permission to construct the necessary dam, the conserved water to be used only by it or by irrigation district or other municipal corporations authorized by it, the project to be financed by the municipalities thus enjoying the advantages accruing. It will accordingly have in it no element of corporate profit, no element of monopoly. Irrigation districts will be created in each of at least eight counties of the Yellowstone Valley. Every acre of land within the district must share its proportion of the burden and every owner of land thus contributing will be entitled to a ratable share of the water.

As the lake will not be raised above the high-water mark, it follows, of necessity, that the integrity of the geysers will be in no wise affected, and, moreover, that there will be no interference with any feature of the Park of interest either to the tourist or the scientist. It may still further quiet any apprehension to be advised that the nearest geyser basin visited by tourists is many miles distant from the lake, reached from it by the regular line of travel only by twice crossing the Continental Divide.

The dam will not even be suggestive of an unnecessary obtrusion artificial in character. At or near the place where it is proposed to erect it is now an unsightly rickety old pile bridge, over which tourists are admitted by the Cody entrance across the river to reach the Lake Hotel. The dam, constructed upon modern lines, with due regard to beauty in the design, could be made easily to serve as a thoroughfare over the river.

The difference between the low-water and the high-water level of the lake is approximately six feet. The lake's area is about 80,000 acres. By holding back the water so as to preserve the high-water level, six times 80,000, or 480,000, acre feet would be conserved, adequate for the irrigation of 250,000 acres of land. Bear in mind, it is not proposed that any canals or diversion works of any kind shall be constructed within the Park; nothing but the dam to equalize the flow.

Not a few people of excellent intentions but limited information feel impelled to act as guardians of the National Parks, lest the unappreciative people of the West, in which they are situated, should desecrate or destroy them. They were all set apart upon the initiative of the people living adjacent to them. The Yellowstone was first reliably made known to the world by the Washburn-Langford party, and the idea of making it a National Park originated with Judge Cornelius Hedges, a member of the party, a Montana pioneer, then and for forty years prior to his death a resident of my home city of Helena, Montana. The Montana Delegate in Congress introduced in the House the bill to establish the Park. The Representatives from that State and from Wyoming have charged themselves ever since with securing from Congress the necessary legislation to make it accessible and to provide for its government. They have not had much aid from those remote sections which now dread that the people of Montana are about to commit some act of sacrilege against the Park. On their behalf, I ask that judgment be suspended until it is learned by proper exposition before the Congressional committees just what it is that they want and just how far, if at all, the purposes for which the Park was created will be interfered with, or its scenic attractions lessened, that they may the better do their part toward feeding the world.

Incidentally I may remark that I am on my way to Glacier Park, in which I have been accustomed to spend my vacations for more than ten years before it came under National control—a circumstance I mention to indicate that I am not myself wholly insensible to the beauties nature has so lavishly provided in these sanctuaries.

I do not ask the publication of this letter, but you are at liberty to print all or any part of it. T. J. WALSH, R. N.

Great Falls, Montana.

[This persuasive letter by Senator Walsh, of Montana, does not mention the Montana hydro-electric trust, which, according to another correspondent of The Outlook, Mr. W. J. Hannah, of Big Timber, Montana, controls every developed power site in the State and is rapidly coming into possession of every undeveloped site. According to Mr. Hannah, the concern is now selling electric current to Montana citizens at twelve cents per kilowatt hour, and yet at the same time sells currents to "exploiting foreign corporations" at half a cent and even as low as a quarter cent per kilowatt hour. The trust, Mr. Hannah claims, is behind the project to erect a dam across the outlet of the Yellowstone Lake, though the ostensible purpose is stated to be the irrigation of all the lands on the lower reaches of the Yellowstone. A few miles below the site of the proposed dam are the Upper and Lower Falls of the Yellowstone—nearly five hundred feet of perpendicular descent—where the river empties into the famous gorge. This great cataract, affirms Mr. Hannah, together with a dam to conserve and equalize the flow of water from the Lake, offers the most desirable water-power site in the United States.

In and of itself alone, the proposal to dam the outlet of the Yellowstone Lake and thereby to conserve the waters of that great natural reservoir for the reclamation of a vast area of semi-arid land is, declares Mr. Hannah, "one of the most meritorious irrigation undertakings ever projected." Those who reside in the immediate vicinity of Yellowstone Park and visit it frequently, know, he says, that the artificial holding of the waters at high-water mark could not interfere with the Park's scenic grandeur, while it would both make possible the reclamation of hundreds of thousands of acres and would also help to avert flood damages. Mr. Hannah's contention is not, as is that of some critics, that the project is a selfish one in the interest of Montana farmers, but it is, he believes, a selfish one in the interest of a Montana hydro-electric trust, which, he predicts, will, on completion of the dam, apply for permission to use the falls.

There seems to us some force in Mr. Hannah's argument, which we may state briefly as follows: It is bad to have natural resources, which belong to the people, taken by private interests; it is worse to have these resources used for exploiting the people who really own them; it is unbearable to require the people to pay for building the plants to be used in the exploitation.—THE EDITORS.]

EVERY AVIATOR A LAWBREAKER?

It now appears that every time an aviator takes the air he flaps his wings insolently at the law.

Wayne C. Williams, in his coming article "The Law of the Air," proves that flying is legally both a trespass and a nuisance. Legal principles as old as Alfred the Great frown upon the airman. Changing the law to fit the fliers is proposed by Mr. Williams.

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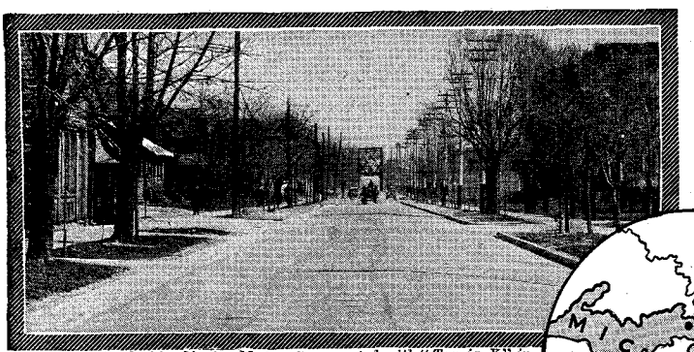
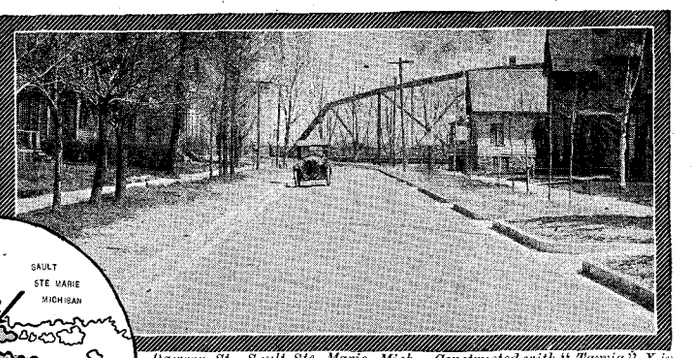
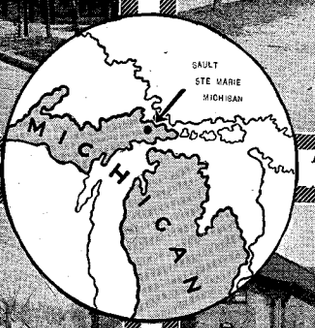
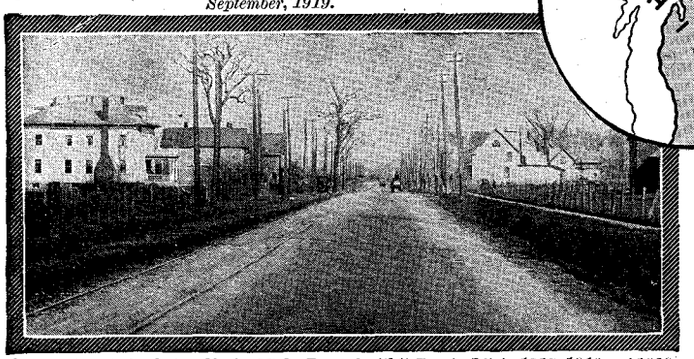


Spruce St., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. Constructed with "Tarvia-X" in September, 1919.

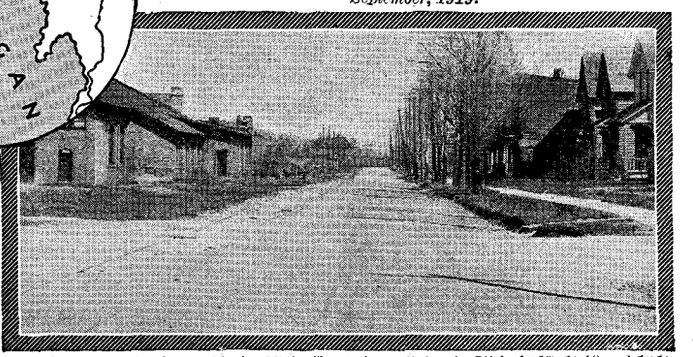


Dawson St., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. Constructed with "Tarvia"-X in September, 1919.





Portage Street, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. Treated with "Tarvia-B" in 1917, 1918 and 1919.



Easterday Street, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. Treated with "Tarvia-B" in 1917, 1918 and 1919.

Begin by Saving the Roads You Have—

SALVAGE the roads already built—make *them* adequate to handle the traffic—then go ahead with new construction.

With labor and material costs at their present level, this is obviously the only way that highway commissions can hold their own in the fight for good roads.

By the use of Tarvia, the transformation of old macadam and gravel roads into modern highways can be made quickly and cheaply.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., is one of the many American cities that have found Tarvia the greatest salvager of water-bound macadam. After careful tests, this city last year treated 80,000 square yards of macadam with "Tarvia-B," and also used 30,000 gallons of "Tarvia-X" for resurfacing worn-out roads and for building new pavements. The photographs reproduced above show the splendid results obtained.

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In order to bring the facts before taxpayers as well as road authorities, The Barrett Company has organized a Special Service Department, which keeps up to the minute on all road problems. If you will write to the nearest office regarding road conditions or problems in your vicinity, the matter will have the prompt attention of experienced engineers. This service is free for the asking. If you want BETTER ROADS and LOWER TAXES, this department can greatly assist you.

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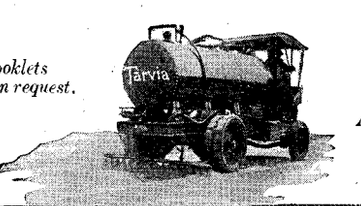

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THIS WEEK'S OUTLOOK

A WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY[1]

BY J. MADISON GATHANY

SCARBOROUGH SCHOOL, SCARBOROUGH-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

Corruption Fund

HAVE you been following the speeches made by Governor Cox in reference to his charges against the Republican plans for campaign funds? If so, what do you think about the statements he makes? Does the Governor prove anything?

What is The Outlook's attitude towards Governor Cox's speeches? Is it or is it not reasonable and fair? What proof have you to back up your judgment on The Outlook's attitude?

Mr. Hays has made a counter-attack on the Democrats. Are his charges or are they not better founded than those of Mr. Cox?

Senator Harding is taking no part in the corruption fund charges. If you were in his place, do you think you would let the whole thing go by without taking part in it yourself?

The Outlook is of the opinion that extravagant talk about corruption funds in every Presidential campaign is inevitable. In which of the Presidential campaigns have similar charges been made, and with what results?

Does the corruption funds talk tend to show that democracy is fickle? Is it?

Make clear the meaning of the following expressions: *Flamboyant, incontrovertible, slush fund, libelous, a conspiracy, a counter-attack, franking privilege, public taxation.*

Jewish Plans for Palestine

What do you think of the Jewish aims for Palestine?

Do you think Great Britain should give Palestine outright to the Jews? How did Great Britain come into possession of Palestine?

What historical happenings of particular interest to both Jewish and Christian civilization have taken place in Palestine?

The writer of this article refers to the helpfulness of the Jews in the building up of other countries. Can you show definitely what she means?

She also speaks of the Jews as a nation. Is she right in characterizing them as such? What things must be true of a people before they can be rightly called a nation? Were the American aborigines a nation? Do the Hottentots of South Africa constitute a nation? Explain the difference between a country, a race, a state, and a nation.

Our author speaks of an autonomous commonwealth. What is an autonomous commonwealth? Is Canada such? Alaska? Ireland? Mexico?

Do you see any lessons for America in the things which the Jews have planned and are planning for Palestine?

How do you define *contiguous, communal land, autidote, attaché, fanatic, dissonances, hybrid, Yiddish?*

You will find "Zionism and the Jewish Future," by H. Sacher (Macmillan), a valuable book to read in connection with this article.

Senator Harding on the League of Nations

In two different places in this issue The Outlook makes comments upon Senator Harding's speech on the League of Nations. Every reader of this journal will do well indeed, not only to read, but seriously to weigh the things that are said in these editorials on the question of the League of Nations.

What statements made by Senator Harding on the League of Nations (quoted elsewhere by The Outlook) impress you most? Tell why?

What is the League plan advocated by Governor Cox? That advocated by Senator Harding? Tell, with reasons, why you prefer one to the other.

Point out what you consider to be the practicability and the impracticability of both of these plans.

The Outlook believes that the European peoples are already weary of the League of Nations plan as outlined in the Treaty of Versailles. Is there any proof that they are weary of it?

The Outlook thinks that the question of our foreign relations is the most important question for the American people to settle in the November election. Do you consider The Outlook right in this matter?

What does the Constitution say about the power of the President as to our foreign relations? Did President Wilson exceed his Constitutional authority in negotiating the Treaty of Versailles? Is the President obliged to consult the Senate while the Treaty is being negotiated?

How many treaties has the United States made? Was the Senate consulted by the President while these treaties were being negotiated?

If you have not done so already, it would be well worth your while to read "The League of Nations," by H. N. Brailsford (Macmillan); "America and the New World State," by R. N. Lane (Putnams); "The League to Enforce Peace," by R. Goldsmith (Macmillan).

The Career of "Tama Jim"

Of what service is the Department of Agriculture to farmers? To other people?

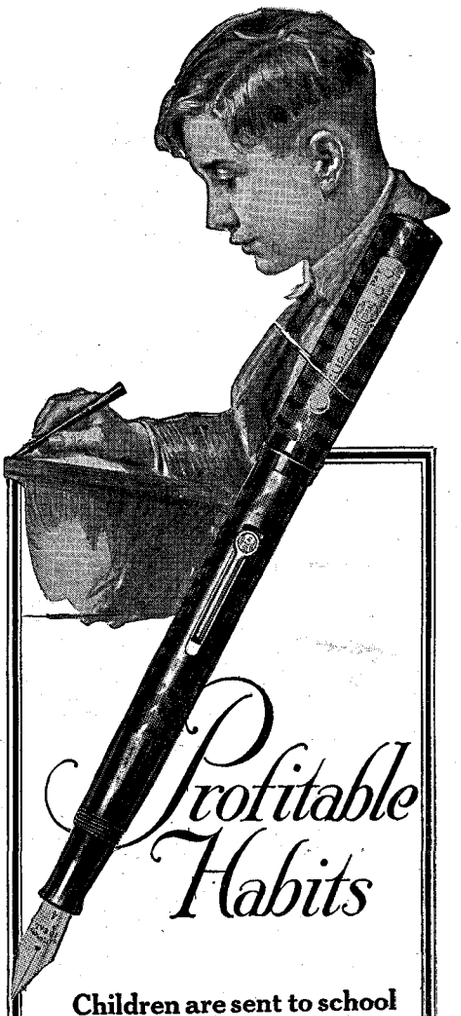
Discuss the value of the work of James Wilson, late Secretary of Agriculture. Which of the services he rendered do you consider the most valuable?

What is scientific farming? Explain in a very practical way how a scientific farmer manages his business. Is there anything inconsistent between being a "dirt" farmer and being a "scientific" farmer?

Find out what action our Congress took in its last session towards appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and explain how that action will in all probability affect the problem of food production in America.

In connection with this topic you ought to read "Rural Sociology," by P. L. Vogt (Appleton), and "The Marketing of Farm Products," by L. D. H. Weld (Macmillan).

[1] These questions and comments are designed not only for the use of current events classes and clubs, debating societies, teachers of history and English, and the like, but also for discussion in the home and for suggestions to any reader who desires to study current affairs as well as to read about them. —THE EDITORS.



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GENERAL GORGAS AND DR. FINLAY

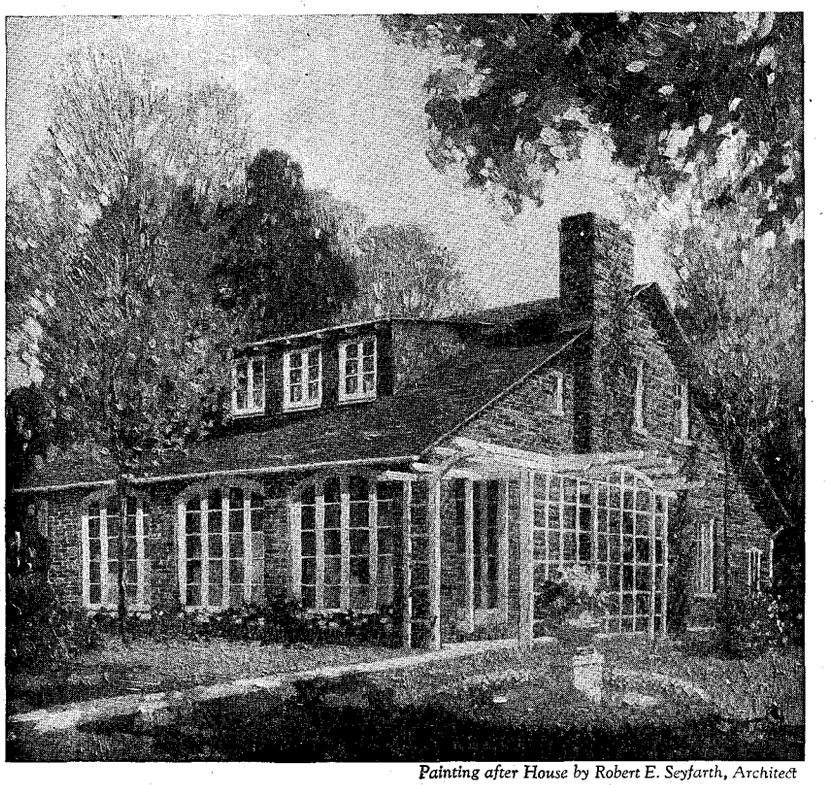
I desire to correct a false impression which might be given to many by the article in the July 14 issue of The Outlook, "The Conqueror of Yellow Fever." In that article the discovery of the mosquito transmission of yellow fever is referred to as "the discovery of General Gorgas." Nothing could be further from the truth, as General Gorgas himself states in his book "Sanitation of Panama."

Incidentally this yellow-fever matter illustrates a curious stupidity in modern scientific medicine. The modern "scientific" medical man declines to accept as proved any medical fact unless and until it is proved in a certain prescribed way. This is precisely what happened in the case in question. General Gorgas was familiar with the logical proof of the mosquito transmission of yellow fever, which for twenty years had been repeatedly presented by the discoverer of the fact, and yet, as he says, none was more inclined than himself to make light of those ideas. It was only as a sort of last resort, after "scientific" medicine had failed, that General Gorgas grasped at the mosquito idea. Even then he and his fellow-workers insisted upon proving the truth in the accepted medical way before acknowledging it, though that way resulted in the death of one of the workers from yellow fever. How many Outlook readers know the name of this martyr? To those who do not I recommend a perusal of General Gorgas's delightful book "Sanitation in Panama." No one holds in higher esteem than I the work and character of General Gorgas, and I believe he would have been the first to correct this false impression as to whom belongs the honor for the discovery of the mosquito transmission of yellow fever. He certainly gave credit where credit was due in the volume mentioned, namely, to Dr. Carlos Finlay.

Dr. Finlay's papers on the subject, published at intervals during twenty years before General Gorgas undertook to conquer yellow fever in Cuba, are masterpieces of unanswerable logic. But in medical matters of this kind scientific medical men pay no attention at all to unanswerable logic unless and until it is supported by the particular sort of show-me-a-working-model proof demanded by scientific medicine. As a general proposition, two and two are four to medical men as to others; but when it comes to medical matters, the medical man declines to believe it until he actually gets two units, then two more, puts them together, counts them, and finds to his delight that there are four units as a result. Then, and not until, then he proclaims that this particular pair of twos together make four! This is precisely what General Gorgas and his associates did regarding mosquitoes and yellow fever. Dr. Finlay for twenty years had been putting two and two together logically and insisting that the result *must* be four; but not until General Gorgas and his associates actually put two and two together and found they had four did scientific medicine acknowledge that Dr. Finlay was right.

Rochester, N. Y. S. W. LITTLE (M.D.).

[The word "discovery" was no doubt misleading. But it followed a statement that General Gorgas and his assistants proved scientifically the theory which, as our correspondent points out, had long been held by others.—THE EDITORS.]



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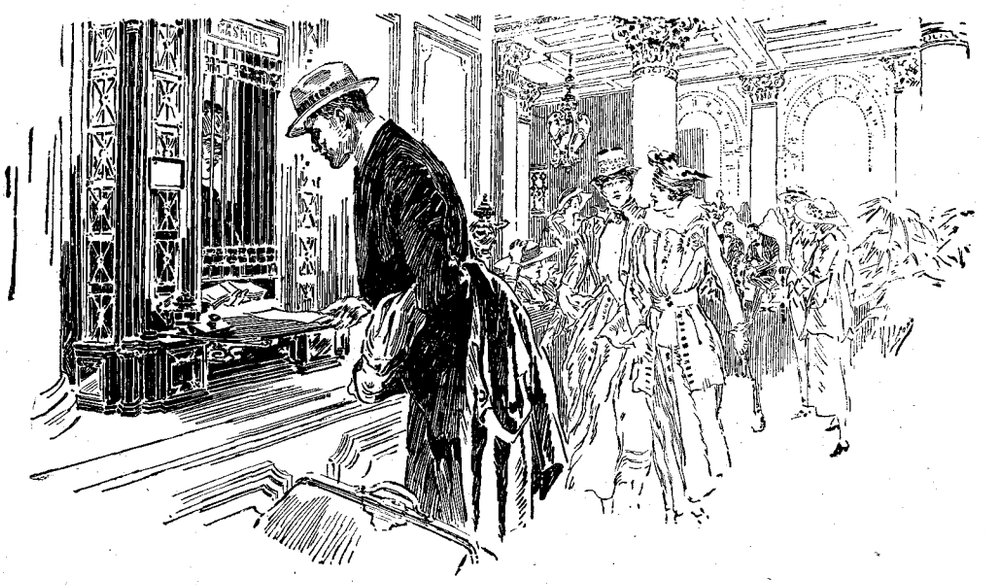
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

The Financial Department is prepared to furnish information regarding standard investment securities, but cannot undertake to *advise* the purchase of any specific security. It will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, and a nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service. All letters of inquiry should be addressed to THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York.

NON-DIVIDEND PAYERS

SUPPOSE that three years ago you bought one hundred shares of stock at thirty dollars a share. Suppose that right now this stock was selling at thirty-three dollars a share and you disposed of your holdings. What is your profit on the transaction?

You have sold at an advance of three points, and three points on a hundred shares is three hundred dollars. Have you made this much profit? Possibly you have. But consider a moment. If the stock you purchased has a par value of $100 it is not likely that it would be selling at thirty if the company's affairs were in the best possible condition. It is doubtful that it would be selling at this price if dividends were being paid. For the sake of argument let us say that they were not. But you invested three thousand dollars in this non-dividend-payer and took out thirty-three hundred. Did you make three hundred dollars? You did not. You got no interest on the $3,000 you invested, and during the past three years it has been easy enough to net six per cent on your money. Six per cent on $3,000 is $180 a year, or $540 for three years. Therefore, figured on this basis, you have not made $300, but lost the difference between $300 and your interest,



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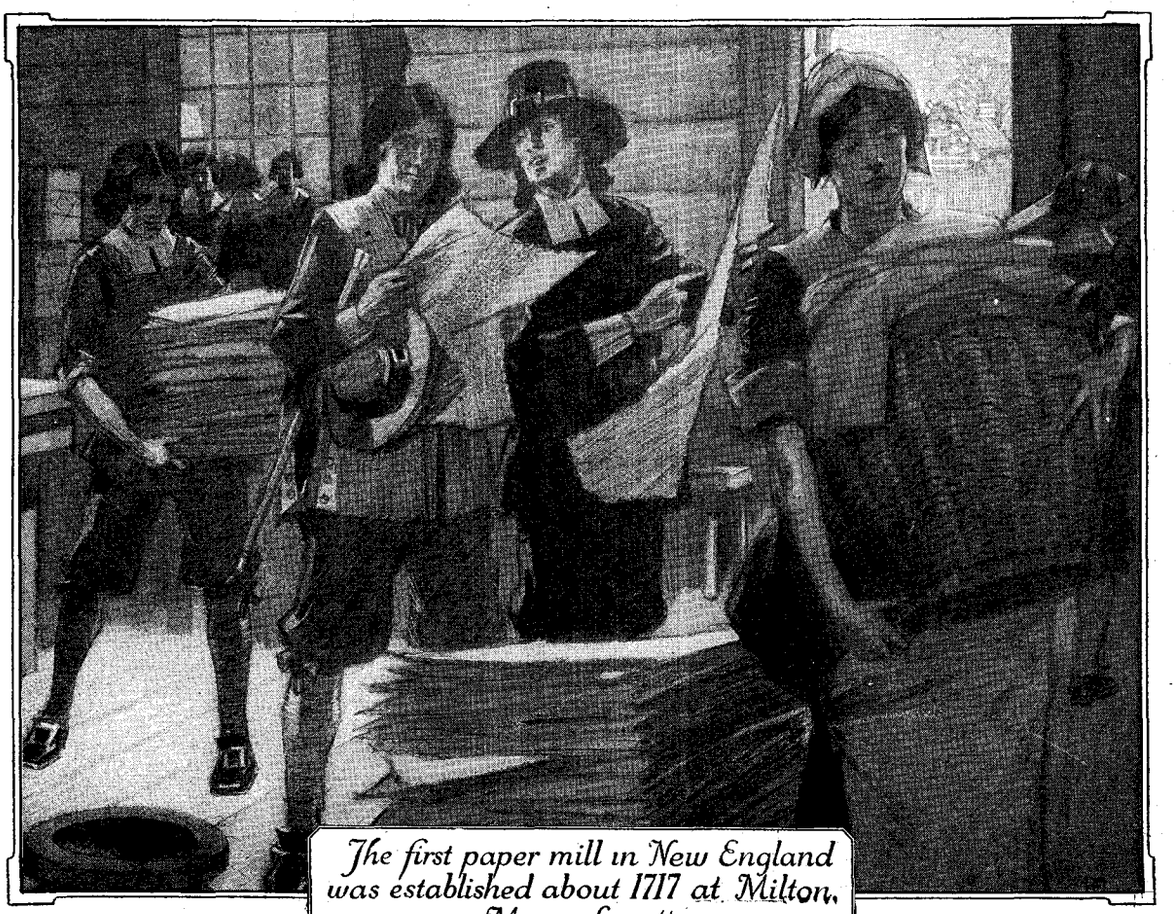

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FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT
(Continued)

or $240. In reality you lost even more than this, for the interest should be compounded.

People often forget this phase of investing. Not so the man of experience, and it is for this reason that he practically never buys stocks which are not paying dividends. It is a cold-blooded business proposition with him, and he knows what is worth while.

Non-dividend-paying stocks usually sell at low figures, and on this account look attractive, perhaps, and cheap. But are they? Dividends are paid out of earnings, and if dividends are not being paid it is pretty safe to say that earnings must be unsatisfactory. In other words, the company's business is not in good condition, and the stock must be speculative. It is not everybody who can afford to speculate. People with plenty of money may be in a position to buy low-priced non-dividend-paying stocks, put them away in their safe-deposit boxes, and do without the interest on the money invested for a considerable time, on the chance that some day the stocks will be worth a great deal more than they paid for them. It is true that people have made handsome profits in this way. These people realize, however, that they are speculating; if they lose their money they are prepared for it, and they can afford this risk for the chance of gain. But there are not many people so situated financially that they can afford to have any real percentage of their funds idle for any length of time.

There are plenty of non-dividend-paying stocks to be had at the present time. They always are available. The question to decide is whether or not it is worth your while bothering with them. Perhaps they will begin to pay something soon, but this will depend upon earnings and will bear close investigation. By the time dividends are instituted the interest you have lost on your original investment may make the cost of the stock to you so high that the return on it—when you do get one—is not a good one after all. For example, suppose we take the case cited in the first paragraph. Suppose you had held on to this stock instead of selling at a three-point advance. Suppose you had held it for five years, and at the end of that time dividends were inaugurated at the rate of $2 a share a year. Your original investment is $3,000, but at the end of five years it really amounts to over $4,000, figuring the lost interest at compound rates, or to $3,900 figured at simple interest. This would make your returns slightly over 5 per cent, which is not a startling one on stocks.

It is best to buy dividend-paying stocks, and not only this, but stocks which have paid dividends over a period of years. You will notice among the stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange that of two stocks paying the same rate of dividend one may be quoted considerably higher than the other. Very likely this is because it has a longer dividend record. If a company has paid dividends every year for twenty years, it has given proof of its ability to succeed; it has demonstrated the fact that its business is stable and well run. Naturally a stock of this kind is considered a better investment than one which has paid dividends only two years, or perhaps spasmodically, something last year and nothing this, with only prospects for the year to come. Consistent earning power is a warrant of worth, and the evidence of earning power is dividends. Conversely, the absence of dividends points to the fact that the company's business is uncertain and therefore speculative.

No doubt you receive circulars from banking houses giving lists of securities which they recommend for investment. If so, you have probably noticed that certain bonds will be marked with an asterisk, and upon looking up the reference find that they are referred to as "legal for trust funds." This means that these securities fulfill the requirements imposed by the State authorities as to what kind of investments may be purchased for trust funds. It is further to be noted that every precaution is taken that such investments may be safe and not jeopardize either the principal or interest of the beneficiary. One of the requirements is that the bonds accepted as satisfactory shall have paid their interest promptly for a specified number of years. Now if trust funds can be invested only in the safest of securities, and if one of the principal evidences of safety is regular payment of dividends or interest, why is this not a good criterion for any investor? Further, there should be a safe margin of earnings over dividend and interest requirements, so that when a bad year comes along a fund is provided to take care of these obligations, and bond or stock holders suffer no loss. Further, no well-managed company pays out all it earns in dividends. How inadequate, therefore, must be the earnings of a company which can pay no dividends at all.

New companies, of course, seldom pay

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FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

(*Continued*)

dividends right away, for something must be earned before it can be distributed. And who can tell with any degree of certainty just what earnings will be? For this reason stock in a concern newly formed and just starting business is practically always a speculation. A glib salesman may draw wonderful word pictures of what earnings and dividends are going to be, but a past record is far more convincing than vague imaginings of the future. "Safety first" applies to many things, but to nothing more pointedly than to investments. Leave non-dividend-paying stocks alone, and investigate the dividend record of those you contemplate buying. Nine chances out of ten the past is a pretty safe augury of the future. Non-dividend-payers may look cheap, but in the long run it seems safe to say that if all the money ever made in stocks could be traced, that part going to the owners of standard dividend-payers would exceed by many times the profit accruing to those who bought the kind which paid none at all.

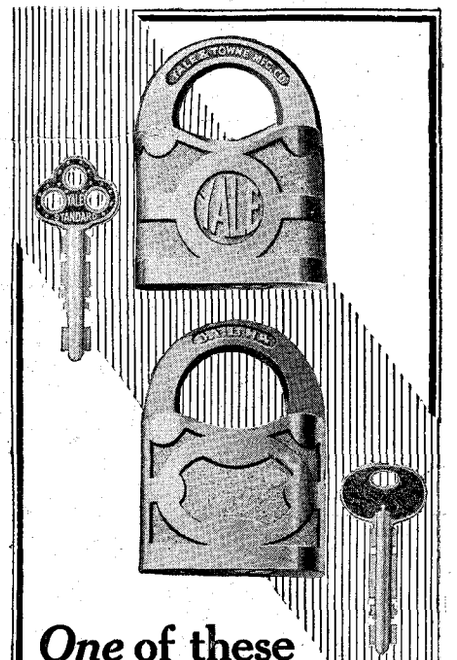
There has always been considerable confusion in people's minds about stock dividends and the income tax. The Internal Revenue Department has issued a ruling covering taxation when stock received as a dividend is sold and results in a profit. This ruling follows:

"Stock received as a dividend does not constitute taxable income to the stockholder, but any profit derived by the stockholder from the sale of such stock is taxable income to him. For the purpose of ascertaining the gain or loss derived from the sale of such stock, or from the sale of the stock with respect to which it is issued, the cost (used to include also, where required, the fair market value as of March 1, 1913), of both the old and new shares, is to be determined in accordance with the following rules:

(1) Where the stock issued as a dividend is all of substantially the same character or preference as the stock upon which the stock dividend is paid, the cost of each share of both the old and new stock will be the quotient of the cost of fair market value as of March 1, 1913, if acquired prior to that date, of the old shares of stock divided by the total number of old and new shares.

(2) Where the stock issued as a dividend is in whole or in part of a character or preference materially different from the stock upon which the stock dividend is paid, cost or fair market value as of March 1, 1913, if acquired prior to that date, of the old shares of stock shall be divided between such old stock and the new stock or classes of new stock in proportion as nearly as may be to the respective values of each class of stock, old and new, at the time the new shares of stock are issued, and the cost of each share of stock will be the quotient of the cost of the class to which such shares belong divided by the number of shares in that class.

(3) Where the stock with respect to which a stock dividend is issued was purchased at different times and at different prices, and the identity of the lots cannot be determined, any sale of the original stock will be charged to the earlier purchase of stocks, and any sale of dividend stock issued with respect to such stock will be presumed to have been made from the stock issued with respect to the earliest purchased stock, to the amount of the dividend chargeable to such stock."



One* of these is a YALE lock —the other is *not

At first glance they look alike.

The outside shape is very similar in both cases.

But the inside? Ah! Now you're coming to it.

Inside there is a big difference indeed—all the difference between a Yale Lock and a lock that is not Yale.

Without the name there would only be two ways of finding out.

One would be to take the lock to pieces and look at its inside. The other would be by watching it at work, seeing how it stood up to every demand that a good lock is supposed to meet. Either way would satisfy you that Yale quality is very much of a reality.

But you don't have to do either of those things.

When you buy a lock, there's just one thing that you have to do to satisfy yourself that it's the sort of lock you really want—see the name Yale on it.

Without that name, a lock is not a Yale. But when that name is there you know that the inside of that lock has everything that makes a Yale lock.

And it's the inside that counts.

Yale Made is Yale Marked

The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.

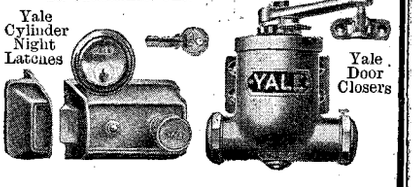
Makers of the Yale Locks

General Offices & Works:

Stamford, Connecticut

New York Office: 9 E. 40th St.
Chicago Office: 77 E. Lake St.

Canadian Yale & Towne Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont.



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Interlaken Inn, Lakeville, Conn. Only 100 miles from New York, between two lakes; fishing, boating, bathing, tennis and golf. Excellent table. Automobile parties.

The Wayside Inn
New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn.
In the foothills of the Berkshires. Open all the year. An ideal place for your summer's rest. 2 hours from New York. Write for booklet. Mrs. J. E. CASTLE, Proprietor.

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THE FIRS Sunset P. O., Deer Isle, Me.
Hotel, Tents, Cottages. Center of the Penobscot Bay Resort Region.
Rates reduced for September, with special advantages of table, rooms, and recreations. Booklet. S. B. KNOWLTON.

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Famous Rangeley region heart of mountains facing lake. Log cabins, baths, open fires, *central dining-room.* Garage, golf near by, boating, bathing, fishing. Fresh vegetables, eggs, poultry, milk. Booklet.

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RANGELEY LAKE
MAINE
Enjoy the Beautiful Fall Days in the Famous Rangeley Region
Individual cabins, main dining-room. Fishing, hunting, garage. Excellent table. Address H. LINCOLN NORTH, Rangeley, Maine.

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FENTON HOUSE Adirondacks 18 Cottages
Altitude 1,571 ft. A noted place for health and rest. *Write for folder and particulars.*
C. FENTON PARKER, Number Four, N. Y.

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Private baths. Descriptive booklet.

If You Are Tired or Need a Change you cannot find a more comfortable place in New England than
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It affords all the comforts of home without extravagance.

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BERKSHIRE HILLS, MASSACHUSETTS
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AT LAKEWOOD THE MADISON
Madison Avenue and First Street
A homey, Christian house, accommodating thirty guests. One block from the lake and away from the business section. For further information address Miss M. A. MERRIMAN.

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Hotel Le Marquis
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New York
Combines every convenience and home comfort, and commends itself to people of refinement wishing to live on American Plan and be within easy reach of social and dramatic centers.
Rates with Illustrated Booklet gladly sent upon request. JOHN P. TOLSON.

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adjoining Judson Memorial Church. Rooms with and without bath. Rates $3.50 per day, including meals. Special rates for two weeks or more. Location very central. Convenient to all elevated and street car lines.

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The Fireproof Inn of the Water Gap
Unique and cozy. Steam heated, open fires. Golf, boating, mountain climbing, saddle horses. Sight-seeing cars to view the world-renowned scenery. Also trolley rides through the mountains. For booklet and special rates Address **T. T. Dolbey, Castle Inn.**
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MT. KISCO, N. Y.
When ill or convalescent or in need of rest or recuperation
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DUNEDIN LODGE
ON THE GULF
Quiet resort for surgical and medical convalescents. Splendid climate, outdoor amusements all year round. Resident nurses, private baths. Excellent cuisine. Write for booklet. M. A. Richardson, Mgr., Dunedin, Fla.

Dr. Vail's Sanatorium An exclusive resort in the beautiful Connecticut Valley. Massage, electricity, and baths. Golf and tennis. 3 resident physicians. Under successful management for 30 years. E. S. VAIL, M.D., *Thompsonville, Ct.*

The Bethesda White Plains, N. Y.
A private sanitarium for invalids and aged who need care. Ideal surroundings. Address for terms Alice Gates Bugbee, M.D. Tel. 241.

LINDEN Doylestown, Pa. **The Ideal Place for Sick People to Get Well**
An institution devoted to the personal study and specialized treatment of the invalid. Massage, Electricity, Hydrotherapy. Apply for circular to ROBERT LIPPINCOTT WALTER, M.D. *(late of The Walter Sanitarium)*

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WANTED Refined woman wishes four paying guests at beautiful home on Hudson during fall months. Garage room. Jersey cream and milk. Fresh vegetables and fruits. Piazzas, sun room, open fireplaces. Private bath. 2,997, Outlook.

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For Sale in Greensfarms, Conn.
One mile back from Long Island Sound, a Revolutionary house in first-class condition. Six master's bedrooms and two baths with room for two more. Two servant's rooms with bath. Fireplaces. Antique furniture. More than 30 acres of land. Brook. Shade trees. Orchard. Gravity water from unfailing spring. Sewerage system. Steam furnace. Electric lights. Hay barn. Double garage. Cowstalls.
The Misses Banks, Westport, Fairfield Co., Conn.

No Reasonable Offer Refused
for my $50,000 summer home, suitable for all the year. Box 238, Guilford, Conn.

For Sale
RUSTIC BUNGALOW
With 210 acres of beautiful rolling country — one-half wooded
Elevation 1,500 feet. Located on North Norfolk Road, 10 minutes by motor from Norfolk, Conn., over fine gravel road. Modernized hunting lodge with 3 master bedrooms, 3 baths, living room 33x18 with large fireplace, den, kitchen; 2 maid's rooms with bath. Also outbuilding with 2 extra sleeping rooms and toilet. 2-car garage and additional shed. Fine spring water supply with 600 gallon tank; gasoline pump. Piazzas on south and west. Superb views. Also 8-room farm house with barn on property. Ideal site for gentleman's club or hunting preserve. Offered at a low price on reasonable terms. Owing to change in residence, owner must sell. Apply to
BRIARCLIFF REALTY COMPANY,
402 Madison Ave., New York City,
or AUGUST P. CURTIS, Norfolk, Conn.

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FOR SALE or RENT
Completely Furnished, 8 and 4 Room Cottages, 2½ acres in grove, facing Indian River, near Rockledge. Secure now. Blair, Box 32, Cocoa, Fla.

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For Sale Rustic Cottage, Fully Furnished
Fine view and delightful air. Ten rooms, quartz fireplace, bath, hot water. In East Northfield, Mass. Protestant community. HART, 988 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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FOR SALE (no trade), $60,000 worth of buildings, 60 acres fine land, well watered, for $15,000. House with electric light, hot water heat, bath, etc. Suitable for a fancy stock farm, boys' camp, sanatorium or religious retreat. Two miles from Newburgh, N. Y. Inquire of J. A. P. RAMSDELL, Newburgh, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA

FOR SALE—College Inn. A real bargain. Brick building, modern in every respect, ideally situated and arranged for College inn. Directly opposite rapidly growing college for women. Town and college need and will liberally support an Inn. Part time to responsible purchaser. 2,971, Outlook.

ROOMS TO RENT

WILL rent pleasant room in my comfortable home for winter; with or without board; middle-aged man preferred. References exchanged. Mrs. Carrie P. Leggett, Morristown, N. J.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

INVENTIONS wanted. Cash or royalty for ideas. Adam Fisher Mfg. Co., 217, St. Louis, Mo.

BOARD AND ROOMS

BUSINESS woman desires medium-sized room and board. New York, 70th to 100th St., West. References. 8,881, Outlook.

BOOKS, MAGAZINES MANUSCRIPTS

STORIES, poems, plays, etc., are wanted for publication. Submit MSS. or write Literary Bureau, 325, Hannibal, Mo.

$100 will buy clergyman's library of 250 vols. Standard commentaries, reviews, sermons, essays, etc., miscellaneous encyclopædias, histories, biographies, dictionaries, and novels. Dorr, 15 Albert St., Plainfield, N. J.

FOR THE HOME

GOLDEN Bantam sweet corn home canned in glass. Alma Hibbard, Gansevoort, N. Y.

WOMEN'S GOODS

MARY MOORE hand made dresses, one to six years, are for mothers desiring something different for their little girls. If your dealer does not handle them, write direct to William Moore Co., Retail Dept., Davenport, Iowa.

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

WANTED, October 1, earnest, cultured, *Protestant woman, experienced in publicity* and appeal work. Permanent resident position, delightful location. Must typewrite. Give details, references, salary in first letter. Leake & Watts Orphan House, Yonkers, N. Y.

FIELD secretary. Must have enthusiasm for flowers and gardens. 8,876, Outlook.

WRITE photoplays: $25-$300 paid anyone for suitable ideas. Experience unnecessary; complete outline free. Producers League, 438, St. Louis.

RAILWAY traffic inspectors earn from $110 to $200 per month and expenses. Travel if desired. Unlimited advancement. No age limit. We train you. Positions furnished under guarantee. Write for booklet CM27. Standard Business Training Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

RELIGIOUS WORKER, man, well qualified, whole time, by Presbyterian church, suburban city. Address B, 15 Park Row, New York, Room 1,714.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

DIETITIANS, superintendents, cafeteria managers, governesses, matrons, housekeepers. Miss Richards, Providence, East Side Box 5. Boston, Fridays, 11 to 1, 16 Jackson Hall, Trinity Court. Address Providence.

WANTED—Man and wife to take charge of cottage of 20 boys in an institution, the man to instruct a class in printing. Application should be made to Guy Morgan, Supt., Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

HOUSE-mother wanted, $60 monthly and home; assistant house-mother, $50 monthly and home, must be good typist, September 14, in Seguin School, pupils (24) mentally backward; 10 teachers, 5 governesses employed. Also, governesses, $40 monthly, to assist in physical care and entertainment of pupils out of school hours; off duty mornings 10 to 12, afternoons 1 to 3, Saturdays and Sundays 4 consecutive hours, 1¾ days monthly. (No teaching, no household duties). Room (alone), board, laundry. Mention age, experience, church preference, references. Elsie M. Seguin, Orange, N. J.

WANTED—At modern institution for girls, assistant cottage matrons, salary $52 a month and maintenance; also grade teachers, laundry instructor, and parole agents, salaries $75 a month and maintenance. Ideal surroundings. Character references essential. Lock Box 287, Hudson, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED nurse for child two years, Protestant preferred, about 30 years old. Address Box 203, New Britain, Conn., giving experience, references, and wages expected.

MOTHER'S helper—Refined American woman below 40, good cook, for Jewish family of three, child nineteen months, occupying six-room apartment, every convenience, in Brooklyn, N. Y. S. Rosenfeld, 3 Roma Court, Beach 51st St., Edgemere, L. I.

WANTED—Capable, middle-aged woman as mother's helper to assist with year-old baby. 284 Springfield Ave., Summit, N. J.

REFINED, cultured woman wanted to assist mother with the care of three children and house. *Experience necessary.* 8,861, Outlook.

WANTED, after Sept. 15, couple to do housework, family of two, at Chestnut Hill, Pa. Good references required. 8,772, Outlook.

FRENCH Protestant nursery governess for little girl of 5 who will go to school. References required. New York in winter. Mrs. L. H. Beers, Westhampton Beach, Long Island.

PLACEMENT BUREAU for employer and employee: superintendents, housekeepers, matrons, governesses, secretaries, attendants, mother's helpers. 51 Trowbridge St., Cambridge, Mass.

Teachers and Governesses

WANTED—Young nursery governess, *English, French or American, for little girl of four.* Small family living in Cherokee Park, Louisville, Kentucky. Must be educated, refined, of good character and breeding, capable of taking care and responsibility of child. References required. 8,800, Outlook.

HOPKINS' Educational Agency, 507 Fifth Ave. Governesses, nurses, housekeepers, dietitians, attendants, companions, secretaries, teachers. Call.

GOVERNESS teacher for eight-year girl. Must have had special training with exceptional children. 8,875, Outlook.

WANTED—Tutor about 25 years old, for two boys, 13 and 11. Must be healthy and fond of outdoor sports, as well as able to give regular grade work. Family expects to spend part of winter in South. Reply with full particulars. 8,824, Outlook.

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